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GENEALOGY

OF

LAMB, ROSE AND OTHERS

COMPILED BY

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NOTE BY THE COMPILER.

It was just 20 years ago that I became especially interested to know something of my ancestry. The related families were of course by that time much scattered and the whereabouts of many unknown. I recall that it was quite a while before I succeeded in locating my Uncle David and Aunt Angeline, from whom nothing had been heard by us in the East for many years; and the information they could give was all important. I was fortunate in securing from my Aunt Patience an old copy of Gilbert Tennent's Sermons (1758) containing the family record of John Lamb and Patience Scull; a little later and the book might have been consigned to the waste basket. At intervals then for 20 years I have worked at this compilation. Much time and much correspondence would have been saved to me if the interest in the matter had not been confined to so few persons. Only those who have done similar work, know and appreciate the delays and disappointments that attend it.

The compilation itself indicates in places the sources of information, but I want especially to mention the following as having taken a personal interest in the matter although only very distantly related: Hon. John Clement, Haddonfield, N. J. (now dead); Dr. Asa M. Stackhouse of Maple Shade, N. J.; Mr. Joel T. Rose of Tuckerton, N. J.; and the most valuable of all, Dr. J. W. White (also now dead), of the White Dental Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia.

Much more research is necessary to make this compilation at all complete; but an unfortunate recent experience determined me to publish at this time. The manuscript of the Matlacks was lost in some unknown way; a search everywhere failed to recover it. I felt that I could not take any chance of further losses and so have had this printed. I have had to recompile the Matlack material.

One hundred copies have been printed for private distribution and deposit in a few libraries. At some time in the future it may be possible to publish a more complete work, illustrated too with the portraits of loved ones who have passed over to the great majority. In the meantime the compiler tenders his thanks to all who have assisted him, bespeaks a kind indulgence for the faults that will be found in the work, and will be pleased to receive any information that will help to make the work correct and complete.

D. S. LAMB.

WASHINGTON, *August 1, 1904.*

INTRODUCTION.

The genealogy of Daniel S. Lamb and others includes, on the paternal side, the names of Bates, Clement, Collins, Ellis, Furguson, Hancock, Horner, Huddleston, Lamb, Matlack, Mayham, and Scull. On the maternal side, Carwithy, Cranmer, Devinney, Duckworth, Howard, Ireland, Morse, Owen, Rose, Smith, Stout, and Van Princess.

Most of these families are of English origin, some are Irish, and one Dutch. The names appear among those of the early settlers of the province of New Jersey, some coming to the province from Connecticut and Long Island. As all of them lived in New Jersey, some knowledge of the early history of the State is necessary to better understand their history. Many of them belonged to the Society of Friends, and some came from the mother country because of persecution on account of their religion.

The name Delaware was given to the river and bay of that name in honor of Lord De La War, who made a voyage to Virginia in 1610. Delawar bay is mentioned by Capt. Argal in a letter from Virginia in May, 1612 (see Purchas. Mulford's Hist. New Jersey, 1848, p. 33). Cape May was named after Cornelis Jacobsen Mey, who commanded a Dutch merchant ship for the New World in 1614 (Mulford, p. 39). Perhaps the first settlement in New Jersey was between 1617 and 1620, at Bergen, in the neighborhood of the Esopus Indians (Gordon's History, p. 7; Mulford, p. 41).

In 1623 an expedition was sent out by the West India Company (*Dutch*) under command of Mey. It ascended the Delaware river (called by them South river, as they called the Hudson the North river) for several leagues, and selected a place on the eastern bank called by the natives Techaacho near the mouth of the Sassachon, which was the most northerly branch of a stream afterwards called Gloucester river or Timber creek. It was near the site of the present Gloucester. The Dutch built a fort and called it Fort Nassau. (Smith's History of New Jersey; Mul-

ford; Mickle's Reminiscences.) This was in the reign of Charles I of England, who, on learning of this action of the Dutch, gave a commission to Sir Edmund Ployden to *plant* (as the expression was) the parts immediately between Maryland and New England. May 5, 1630, the Dutch bought from nine resident chiefs of Indians a tract of land at Cape May, 16 miles long and broad, a square of 64 miles. It was bought by Peter Heyser, skipper of the ship "Whale." It is the first recorded purchase from the Indians of New Jersey.

About the year 1633 a small party of *English*, commanded by Capt. Holmes, went from Connecticut to the vicinity of Fort Nassau to settle, but were arrested by the Dutch and sent as prisoners to Manhattan. (O'Callaghan, p. 170; Mulford, p. 64.) June 21, 1634, Charles I granted to Ployden, knight, and certain associates, the tract above mentioned. In 1641 Ployden conducted a company to the province. They built a fort on the Delaware, near the mouth of the Penisaukin creek, and called it Eriwoneck; it was held during Ployden's stay in the province. About 1641, also, a company went from the New Haven colony and settled on a small stream called Varcken's kill (otherwise Hog creek, now Salem creek), not far from the Delaware river. The company consited of nearly fifty families. The vessel belonged to one Lamberton, a merchant of New Haven; Robert Coggswell was commander.

The *Swedes* also bought land from the mouth of the Delaware river (which they called New Swedeland stream) to a point above the English settlement at Varcken's Kill, namely, from Cape May to the Narriticon or Raccoon creek. The purchase was made by the Swedish Navigation Company. A fort was built by Lt. Col. John Printz (who had been appointed Governor of "New Sweden" as all the territory occupied by the Swedes was called), soon after his arrival; it was on the south side of Salem creek near the Delaware river; called Fort Elfsborg; afterwards from the number of mosquitoes, called Myggenborg or Muskeetoeburgh. The name is preserved as Elsingborg or Elsingborough, a township in the vicinity (Smith and Mulford). Keift, the Dutch governor at New Amsterdam (New York), sent an armed vessel which burnt the English trading houses and seized and detained their goods for some time.

The Swedes aided the Dutch in this dispossession. (Footnote, Smith, p. 24; Mulford; Hazard's Register, Vol I, p. 17.)

In the summer of 1655 Peter Stuyvesant, then governor of New Amsterdam, came up the Delaware river (called also the Charles river) with a fleet, landed at Elsingborg and took some Swedes prisoners; continued up the river and took the other Swedish forts.

March 12, 1663–4, Charles II gave a patent of land to his brother James, Duke of York and Albany, which included New Jersey. An expedition was sent out the same year to reduce the Dutch to the English authority; Colonel Richard Nicolls in command of the land forces; Carre, of the sea forces. The expedition was successful and without bloodshed. Three commissioners had been appointed by the Duke to constitute a temporary government: Nicolls, George Cartwright and Samuel Maverick; Nicolls was deputy governor (Smith, pp. 35 to 46). There was also a council; the seat of government at New York.

September 30, 1664, Nicolls granted permission to a party to take up land; they were Job Bailey, Daniel Denton and Luke Watson; they bought from the Indians a tract called the Elizabethtown tract. April 8, 1665, Nicolls made another grant, called the Monmouth patent, which was the foundation of the settlement of Middleton and Shrewsbury (Mulford). May 21, 1666, a number of those residing in Connecticut settled near Elizabethtown and the town plots on Passaic river (Mulford).

In the meantime, namely, June 23 and 24, 1664, the Duke of York sold to John Lord Berkely, baron of Stratton and one of the King's Privy Council, and to Sir George Carteret of Sattrum, county of Devon, knight, and also one of the Privy Council, so much of the Duke's patent west of Long Island and Manhattans as was bounded as follows: East by the sea and part of Hudson's river; west by Delaware bay and river; south to the main ocean as far as Cape May; north as far as the northernmost branch of said bay or river Delaware, that is, latitude 41° 40′; thence crossing in a straight line to the Hudson river. (This northern line is now changed.) This tract was to be called Nova Cesaria or New Jersey, in honor of Carteret, who was once governor of the Island of Jersey. The two lords proprietors, as they

were called, were to have all the rivers, mines, woods, fishings, hawkings, huntings, and fowlings, and all other royalties, profits, commodities and hereditaments.

Berkely and Carteret prepared certain concessions and agreements to and with the adventurers and others who should settle there. (For these concessions, etc., see Smith's History, Appendix, p. 512 to 521.) These concessions were so well liked that the eastern part of the province was soon considerably peopled. This, too, was the first constitution of New Jersey. Berkely and Carteret appointed Philip Carteret Governor of New Jersey. He arrived in August, 1665, in company with a number of other persons (Smith, p. 63). They landed at a place to which they gave the name of Elizabeth, in honor of the wife of Sir George Carteret. May 26, 1668, the first legislative assembly of New Jersey met at Elizabethtown.

In 1672 it was agreed that all lands should first be bought from the Indians and that the settlers should reimburse the proprietors. The same year war broke out between England and Holland, and a Dutch squadron sailed to the colonies and rapidly reduced New York and New Jersey. February 9, 1674, a treaty of peace was concluded between the hostile nations; the sixth article provided that whatever lands, towns or forts had been reciprocally taken since the beginning of the war should be restored to their former possessors (Smith, p. 68; Mulford, p. 158).

June 29, 1674, Charles II renewed the grant of land he had made to James, the Duke of York. July 29 James renewed his grant to Carteret, giving him the east half of the province (Mulford, p. 160). The limits are stated, and include much more than half the province (Mulford, p. 161). At the same time James sent Edmond Andross as governor of New York and New Jersey. At about the same time Philip Carteret was returned by Carteret and Berkely to the governorship of New Jersey, so that there was at once a conflict of authority. A general assembly of the province was summoned and the session began November 5, 1674.

March 18, 1673, Berkely sold his part of the province to John Fenwick in trust for Edward Byllinge, for 1,000 pounds (Smith, pp. 78 and 80; Mulford, p. 164, *et seq.*). A difference having arisen between Byllinge and Fenwick, it was settled by assigning, February 10, 1674, nine-tenths of

the west part of the province to three trustees, William Penn, Cawen Lawrie, and Nicholas Lucas; the remaining tenth to Fenwick. The latter now borrowed money from John Eldridge and Edmund Warner, and gave them a lease of his portion. He sailed from London in the ship "Griffith" and landed at a place which he called "Salem." With him came others, among whom were Richard Guy, Richard Hancock, John Smith and wife, and John Matlock. This is said to have been the first English ship that came to New Jersey. Fenwick bought from the Indians the land including what are now the counties of Salem and Cumberland. Trouble arose between Fenwick and Andross; a conflict of authority. Fenwick was arrested, taken to New York and temporarily detained there. Eldridge and Warner, his lessees, now conveyed Fenwick's portion to the three trustees above named.

The province of New Jersey was, therefore, July 1, 1676, divided into East and West Jersey. The partition was as follows: Carteret's was East Jersey, separated from West Jersey by a line beginning at the east side of Little Egg Harbor and running straight north through the country to the utmost branch of the Delaware river. The proprietors, freeholders, and inhabitants of West Jersey, March 3, 1676, had published over their signatures certain concessions and agreements. The long list of signatures included those of Francis Collins, Richard Guy, John Smith, and Godfrey Hancock. (The concessions and agreements are found in Smith's History, Appendix, pp. 521 to 539). The purchasers of land were to pay 1½ pence per acre.

The rights of John Fenwick were affected by this division and the subsequent arrangements of the three trustees of West Jersey. These allowed Fenwick 10 parts in 100, themselves retaining the remaining 90 parts. Three commissioners were appointed by the trustees and creditors for the West Jersey Division, namely, Richard Hartshorne, James Wasse, and Richard Guy. It is recorded that as Wasse would return to England the next year, and Richard Guy, though an honest man, was liable to be overreached by Fenwick, Hartshorne should be especially vigilant, and that the next year more commissioners would be sent. (See A. Leaming and J. Spicer's grants, concessions, etc.; published before 1765.)

Among the buyers of land in West Jersey were two companies, one composed of Yorkshire "Friends," the other of London "Friends;" the former were creditors of Byllinge and received as their pay 10 of the 90 parts. In 1677 they appointed nine commissioners for West Jersey, among whom were Benjamin Scott and Richard Guy, the latter of whom had already come in 1675; the other eight came in 1677 in the ship "Kent," Gregory Marlowe, master; it was the second ship to come from England to West Jersey. There were about 230 passengers, most of them Friends; some had good estates in England. The ship stopped at Sandy Hook to pay respect to Governor Andross, of New York, who represented the Duke of York. Andross at first objected to permitting them to occupy the land, but compromised the matter by reappointing the same commissioners. The ship then sailed for the Delaware river and landed about Raccoon creek, near the site of the present Swedesborough, where the Swedes had some scattered habitations. The commissioners appointed by Wm. Penn and the other proprietors went on to a place called Chygoes Island (after the Indian sachem who lived there). It is not quite an island, but is partly cut off by the Assinpunck creek. The commissioners bought three tracts from the Indians; one from Timber creek to Rankokas creek, date of deed September 10, 1677; a second, from Oldman's creek to Timber creek, September 27; a third, from Rankokas creek to Assinpunck creek, October 10. The list of goods with which payment was made is interesting reading. They laid out a town and called it New Beverley, then Bridlington, and soon afterwards changed it to Burlington. Some passengers from Wickaco arrived in the latter end of October. During the winter the people lived in wigwams.

The next ship was the "Willing Mind," John Newcomb, commander. It brought 60 to 70 passengers from London and landed at Elsinburgh. Some of them went to Salem, others to Burlington The same year another boat, "Martha," came from Hull, England, with 114 passengers, arriving the latter part of the summer of 1678; among the passengers were Richard Dungworth and Thomas Ellis.

"Many that came as servants succeeded better than some that brought estates; the first, inured to industry and the ways of the country, became wealthy; while the others,

obliged to spend what they had in the difficulties of first improvements, and others living too much on their original stock, for want of sufficient care to improve their estates, have, in many instances, dwindled to indigency and want."

October, 1678, arrived the ship "Shield" from Hull, Daniel Towers, commander, and landed at Burlington. Among the passengers were Godfrey Hancock, wife, children and servants. The same year a ship from London arrived. Some settled at Salem, others at Burlington.

August 16, 1680, the Duke of York granted anew the West Jersey portion to Byllinge *et al.* to settle the question of jurisdiction (Mulford, p. 191). November 9, 1681, the fundamentals of government of the Province of West Jersey were favorably agreed on.

The Indian tribes, for the most part, had the same names of the creeks or other noted places near which they dwelt.

In 1682 a large ship with 360 passengers arrived and landed between Philadelphia and Burlington on the Jersey shore.

Among the members of the Assembly that met this year were Godfrey Hancock, Richard Hancock and Richard Guy. Among the justices was Richard Hancock, from Salem.

Sir George Carteret having died in 1679, the province of East Jersey was sold to settle his estate. It was bought by twelve proprietors; the number was afterwards increased to twenty-four. They at once published an account of the province (See Smith's History, Appendix, pp. 539 to 546). The plan proposed by them was popular and many settlers came, especially from Scotland. The Duke of York made a fresh grant of the land to the twenty-four proprietors, March 14, 1682. The townships chiefly settled were Shrewsbury near Sandy Hook, Middletown and Woodbridge.

March 1, 1682, an assembly of the Province of East Jersey was called at Elizabeth. Among other things, four counties were determined: Bergen, Essex, Middlesex and Monmouth.

In 1683 Richard Guy was a justice and FRANCIS COLLINS a commissioner.

The twenty-four proprietors of East Jersey appointed Robert Barclay, one of their number, Governor July 17,

1683. In 1685 Lord Neil Campbell, uncle to the Duke of Argyle, succeeded Barclay. In 1698 Sir Thomas Lane was appointed.

The proprietors of Burlington County, February 12, 1687, including FRANCIS COLLINS and WILLIAM BATE, and those of Gloucester County, including FRANCIS COLLINS, in order to avoid the need of all of them meeting together, for the transaction of business, agreed to elect yearly eleven of their number for this purpose (Appendix to Smith, xvii, p. 555).

September 5, 1688, on account of differences having arisen in regard to the line of division between East and West Jersey, an agreement was made between the respective governors (Appendix to Smith, No. iv, pp. 546 to 550; appendix v, pp. 551 to 554; and appendix vi, pp. 554 and 555).

In 1691 the government of West Jersey was conveyed to the West Jersey Society, consisting of a large number of persons, among whom was one John Lamb. The proprietors approved this change.

The dissensions, however, in both East and West Jersey brought about a surrender of the government of East and West Jersey April 15, 1702, to Queen Anne (see appendix to Smith, viii to xiv). In this surrender the name of Francis Handcock appears for the East division, and Thomas Lamb and JOSEPH COLLINS for the West. Edward Hyde, called Lord Cornbury, grandson to the great Chancellor Clarendon, was appointed governor. He arrived in August, 1703. Among the names of the first members of the council that of John Smith for the Western Division appears. He was also a member of the Assembly which met November 13, 1704.

FRANCIS COLLINS was of those who were elected commissioners by the proprietors in 1706. JOSEPH COLLINS appears among the signers of the complaint of the proprietors residing in England to the lords commissioners of trade and plantations in 1707.

Isaac Still, Indian Chief, claimed the land from the mouth of Great Egg Harbor river to the head branches of the same on the east side, to the road that leads to Great Egg Harbor and along the road to the seaside, except Tuckahoe, Summer's, Steelman's and SKULL'S places.

THE COUNTIES IN 1765.

Middlesex county; divided into Middlesex and Somerset in 1688. In 1765 contained *Perth Amboy*, *New Brunswick*, *Woodbridge*, Piscataway, *Cranbury*, Rahway (now in Union county), and Princeton (now in Mercer county). (See New American Magazine, 1759, p. 104.)

Monmouth county; divided into Monmouth and Ocean counties. Contained in 1765, Shrewsbury, *Middleton*, *Freehold* and *Allenton*.

Essex county; founded in 1709; afterwards divided into Essex and Union counties. Contained *Newark*.

Somerset county; formed by dividing Middlesex in 1688. Contained Bound Brook and Hackensack.

Bergen county; afterwards divided into Bergen and Passaic counties.

Burlington county; in 1713 divided into Burlington and Hunterdon counties. Contained *Burlington*, *Bordentown*, Bridgetown or *Mount Holly*, Kingsbury, Crosswicks, New Hanover and Chester or *Moorestown*.

Gloucester county; afterwards divided into Gloucester, Camden and Atlantic counties. Contained Gloucester and Haddonfield, now in Camden county, and *Woodbury*.

Salem county; Fenwick's 10th; divided into Salem and Cumberland counties in 1747; contained *Salem*.

Cumberland county; separated from Salem in 1747. Contained Cohansick creek, or Hopewell, and *Greenwich*.

Cape May county.

Hunterdon county; formed in 1713 from Burlington county; afterwards divided into Hunterdon and Mercer counties. Contained Trenton, now in Mercer county.

Morris county; made a county in 1738. Divided into Morris and Sussex counties in 1753. Contained *Morristown*.

Sussex county; formed from Morris in 1753; afterwards divided into Sussex and Warren counties.

The cities or towns in italics are still in the original counties.

EDWARD COLLINS.

FIRST GENERATION.

The genealogy of Collins begins with EDWARD COLLINS (Clement, p. 71), who was born ——, at —— ——. He owned a large landed estate and personal property in Oxfordshire, England. Married MARY ———. Died ——. His wife survived him and controlled the estate. His children were: FRANCIS, *Elisabeth* and, perhaps, others.

FRANCIS COLLINS.

SECOND GENERATION.

FRANCIS COLLINS (Clement, p. 71 *et seq.*), son of Edward and Mary Collins, was born January 6, 1635, in Oxfordshire, England. He was apprenticed to a bricklayer, and afterwards removed to London, where he became a "Friend."

In 1663, he married SARAH MAYHAM, at the "Bull and Mouth" meeting of Friends. (Sarah Mayham came to New Jersey with her husband and children; died between 1682 and 1686.)

He settled at Ratliff, Parish of Stepney, County of Middlesex, which was within the built-up part of London. Was living here January 25, 1675; at Ratliff Cross, next door to the Ship Tavern, as shown by his account book. This book contains many curious things, written in a style now hard to decipher; the names and births of his children by his first wife (Sarah); names of persons with whom he had business relations; account of money paid him for rebuilding in 1675 the Friends' meeting house at Stepney, which had been destroyed several years previously by a mob. The book also shows that he was a bricklayer and builder and kept a store.

He was fined and imprisoned for his adherence to the Friends. His mother and sister Elizabeth both disapproved of his being a Friend, as shown by their wills.

A deed was made in 1677 by the trustees of Edward Byllynge to Francis Collins, of Ratliff, of the Parish of

Stepney, County of Middlesex, bricklayer; Richard Mew, of Ratliff, merchant, and John Bull, of London, merchant, for certain shares or parts of shares of propriety. The deed says that Byllynge owed Collins 200 pounds, Mew 100 pounds and Bull 50 pounds; and this conveyance of real estate in New Jersey was to discharge the debts. (Lib. B. 2, 681.)

Probably because of this deed and the disabilities under which the Friends labored, he came to America; probably in 1680. For two years afterwards his movements are uncertain. The first taking up of land by him was October 23, 1682. He located 500 acres in Newton township, bounded on the west side by the King's road; on this land part of the village of Haddonfield now (1877) stands (Revel's book, p. 39). On October 25th he made another and adjoining survey of 450 acres, lying on the southwest side of the first and extending to the south branch of Newton's creek (Lib. G2, 25). Perhaps no better selection of soil and situation could have been made. To secure a landing, he made a survey, of 117 acres, bounded on the north side by Cooper's creek; most of which is now (1877) owned by John E. Hopkins and Joseph C. Stoy (Lib. GH, 360). Collins sold this survey to Richard Gray, whose son John conveyed it to Ebenezer Hopkins in 1746.

Collins built his house on the hill south of the village, where formerly resided John Gill. He called the place "Mountwell." Now (1877) the Mountwell estate is divided among many owners. His residence was isolated; about 5 miles from the little village of Newton; there were no intermediate settlements; for 18 years afterwards there were, according to the map of Thomas Sharp, only five houses between Mountwell and Newton. The present Salem road was then only a bridle path. His house was probably only a wigwam; and the wigwams of the Indians were in the neighborhood.

In 1682 he built the first Friends' meeting house in Burlington.

In 1683 he built the market house and court room at Burlington, receiving therefor from the Legislature 200 pounds and 1,000 acres of land. The same year he was elected a member of the Assembly to represent the third tenth. At this session he was appointed one of the com-

missioners for dividing and regulating land. In the difficulty between the Proprietors and Edward Byllinge about the government having passed with the fee to the soil, he was one of the committee to adjust the matter among those interested (Leaming and Spicer's Laws). The matter was not settled until the surrender of 1701, when all the rights of the government were given to the queen.

March 11, 1683, Samuel Jennings was elected Governor and appointed Francis Collins one of his council.

In 1684 he was reelected to the Assembly from the third tenth. At this session he was made one of the judges of the several courts of that division of West Jersey, it being before the bounds of Gloucester County were defined and settled. This year he sold to John Kay 100 acres from the north side of north branch of Cooper's creek, adjoining a tract which he afterwards sold to SIMEON ELLIS in 1691 (Lib. A, 01, Gloucester deeds; Basse's book, 236; Clement, p. 168).

In 1685 he was appointed one of the commissioners to lay out highways; the Indian trails were generally adopted for roads.

May 28, 1686, the proprietors, freeholders and inhabitants of the third and fourth tenths agreed to call that territory the county of Gloucester. In September, the first court was held at Arwamus (now Gloucester). Francis Collins was one of the judges and so continued for several years, discharging his duties to the satisfaction of the people. His name appears as one of the judges for Gloucester County and participating in its business even after the date of his removal to Burlington County in 168–.

In 1687, October 1st, he sold 20 acres of land to George Goldsmith (Clement, p. 68). In 1691 (Clement, p. 317) he sold a large tract to Thomas Atkinson (Lib. G1, 01). In 1697 (Clement, p. 267) he sold 170 acres in Gloucester, now Center, township, to John Hillman (Lib. C, 15). In 1689 (Clement, p. 170) he sold land to Thomas Shable. In 1705 (Clement, p. 235) he sold to JOHN MATLACK 200 acres in Waterford township. In 1720 (See p. 253) he sold 200 acres to Samuel Shivers (Lib. T5, Woodbury).

He was a public man. He was one of the leading members of the Newton meeting, then the only place of public worship in that region. He was one of the five judges

who signed the license for the ferry between Jersey and Philadelphia in 1689 (Clement, pp. 94 and 95). He was the host of Elizabeth Haddon, when she came from England in 1701 after the death of her father. Mrs. Maria Child has made her the heroine in "Youthful Emigrant" (Clement, pp. 114 to 117).

Francis Collins was married (Clement p. 387) a second time about December 21, 1686, to Mary Goslin, or Gosling, at the Burlington meeting (Lib. B2, 572). He then removed to Northampton township, Burlington county, where he spent the rest of his life. In consequence of the second marriage, the homestead on which his son Joseph, as the heir by entail, had settled, became involved in a trust to Robert Dimsdale and John Budd, for the use of such children as might issue from this marriage (Lib. A, 76). This was done to guard against the operation of the law. This trust was defeated in 1716 (Lib. B2, 572), when Francis Collins and his (second) wife and the trustees conveyed Mountwell to Joseph in fee. In 1717, the children by the second marriage released all their right in the same to their elder brother (Basse's book, 138).

In 1695 Francis Collins conveyed to his daughter, Priscilla (Clement, p. 80), and her husband John Hugg, a tract of land lying south of Haddonfield and bounding on Little Timber creek (Lib. A, 183). In 1704, he conveyed to his daughter, Rebecca, and her husband, Thomas Briant, a tract of land containing 400 acres, situated in the forks of Timber creek, a short distance west of Chew's landing (Clement, p. 79).

Francis Collins made his will in 1720 (see Burlington County files), a short time before his death.

Sarah Collins, the first wife, died soon after the settletlement in New Jersey, leaving behind her six children: JOSEPH; *Sarah*, married Dr. Robert Dimsdale of Chatteris, Cambridgeshire, England, in 1713; *Rebecca*, married Thomas Briant, in 1698; *Priscilla*, married John Hugg; *Margaret*, married Elias Hugg, and *Elizabeth*, married Josiah Southwick.

The daughters were more than ordinarily educated, having obtained their education in the mother country (Clement, p. 75).

A copy of the census of the Northampton township for

1709, preserved by the Historical Society of New Jersey, shows the following: "Francis Collins, age 74; Mary Collins (his wife), age 44; John Collins, age 17; Francis Collins, age 15; Mary Collins, age 11; Samuel Collins, age 9." These, then, were the children by his second marriage.

JOSEPH COLLINS.

THIRD GENERATION.

Joseph Collins (Clement, p. 78 *et seq.*), was the only son of Francis and Sarah Collins; was born ——, probably in London, England. Came with his parents to New Jersey, probably in 1680. Settled on the homestead farm and remained there all his life.

In 1698 he married Catharine Huddleston, of Mansfield, Burlington County, N. J. (Nothing more is known of her).

Herewith is a deed of sale of a slave to which Joseph Collins' name appears as witness:

"Know all men by these presents, that I, John Hugg, of Gloucester county, New Jersey, for and in the consideration of the sum of thirty-five pounds to me paid by John Hinchman, of the same place, before the ensealing and delivery of these presents the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged; have bargained, sold, and by these presents do bargain and sell unto the said John Hinchman a certain negro boy named Sambo, aged 10 years next March or May as is said. To have and to hold the said negro boy by these presents bargained and sold unto the said John Hinchman, his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns forever. And I, the said John Hugg, for myself, my executors and administrators, the said negro boy bargained and sold unto the said John Hinchman, against me the said John Hugg and against all and every other person whatsoever claiming or pretending to claim any right or property thereunto, shall and will warrant and forever defend.

"In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my seal, this the third day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and nine, 1709. John Hugg. Sealed and delivered in presence of Thomas Sharp, Joseph Collins." (Clement, p. 242).

Joseph died in 1741 (Lib. No. 4, 294). He left the following children (Lib. No. 8, 395): *Benjamin*, who married, in 1735, Ann Hedger of Gloucester County by license, (Clement, p. 414); SARAH, who married SIMEON ELLIS, (Clement, p. 56 and 184); *Catharine*, who, in 1722, married Thomas Ellis (See p. 56 and 184); and *Rebecca*, who married Samuel Clement.

SARAH COLLINS.

FOURTH GENERATION.

See SIMEON ELLIS.

GREGORY CLEMENT.

FIRST GENERATION.

The family of Clement (See Clement's "Early Newton Settlers," p. 267, *et seq.*) is extensive in England, and can be traced back to the tenth century, down through the various political and religious changes that have occurred in the nation in that time. The wife of William Penn was one of the branches. She had an uncle Simon Clement. (See Historical Society, Pennsylvania.)

The present genealogical history begins with GREGORY CLEMENT. Rev. Mark Noble, in his "Lives of the Regicides," Vol. I, p. 145, says of Gregory Clement: "It is probable he was a cadet of a knightly family in Kent, and that Major William Clement, in the London Militia, was his son." (See also Ludlow's narrative, and Stiles' "Lives of the Regicides.")

Gregory Clement was born —— at ———. He was a citizen of London; merchant, and trader with Spain. He was chosen a Member of Parliament about 1646 and discharged the trust with great diligence; always joined with those who were most affectionate to the Commonwealth, but never had any profitable office. He was appointed one of the commissioners for the trial of King Charles I. He did not dare refuse. He was not eloquent, but had good judgment. He sat on the trial January 8, 22, 23 and 29, 1648. He was expelled from Parliament for some misdemeanor. He did not return until after Cromwell's death. The government of Charles II sought out the judges of Charles I, to try and punish them. Clement secreted himself in a house near Gray's Inn; but suspicion was aroused by the fact that better food was taken to the house than seemed suitable to so lowly a habitation. He was discovered and arrested May 26, 1660. There was much difficulty in identifying him until a blind man heard him speak and said: "That is Gregory Clement; I know his voice."

The account of the trial of Clement, and the other regicides, is given in Mr. Cobbett's "State Trials." The trial began at Hick's Hall, Old Bailey, in the County of Middle-

sex, October 9, 1660. He was indicted by the Grand Jury. The charge was as follows: "Clerk.—Gregory Clement, hold up your hand. How sayest thou? Art thou guilty of the treason whereof thou standest indicted, and for which thou art now arraigned?—or not guilty?" "Clement.—My Lord, I cannot excuse myself in many particulars; but as to my indictment as there it is, I plead not guilty." "Clerk.—How will you be tried?" "Clement.—By God and the country." "Clerk.—God send you a good deliverance." Near the close of the 4th day's proceedings Clement was again brought to the bar. This time he retracted the plea of not guilty. Sir Orlando Bridgman, Lord Chief Baron and president of the court then asked him as follows: "Baron.—If you do confess your offense, your petition will be read." "Clement.—I do, my Lord." "Baron.—If you do confess (that you may understand it), you must, when you are called (and when the jury are to be charged), you must say, if you will have it go by way of confession, that you may waive your former plea and confess the fact." "Clerk.—Gregory Clement, you have been indicted of high treason, for compassing and imagining the death of his late Majesty, and you have pleaded not guilty; are you content to waive your plea and confess it?" "Clement.—I do confess myself to be guilty, my lord." "Clerk.—Set him aside."

The sentence was as follows: "That you be led back to the place from whence you came, and from thence to be drawn upon a hurdle to the place of execution; and there you shall be hanged by the neck, and, being alive, shall be cut down, and * * *, your entrails to be taken out of your body, and you (living) the same to be burnt before your eyes; and your head to be cut off, your body to be divided into four quarters, and head and quarters to be disposed of at the pleasure of the King's Majesty—and the Lord have mercy on your soul." It is said that Clement was very quiet both during his imprisonment at Newgate and at the time of his execution. To friends in prison he expressed his trouble for yielding to the importunities of relatives and pleading guilty. He said but little at the place of execution, but, so far as could be judged by some discerning persons near him, he died peacefully. The sentence was executed at Charing Cross. Clement and Thomas Scot were taken on the same sled to the scaffold, and exe-

cuted as sentenced, in the presence of an immense throng of spectators.

His estate was confiscated and his family became scattered. He probably had at least three sons, Major William Clement, referred to above, Jacob Clement and JAMES CLEMENT.

JAMES CLEMENT.

SECOND GENERATION.

JAMES CLEMENT (Clement's book, p. 271), son of Gregory Clement, was born ——— at ——— in England, probably in London. He married JANE ———. In 1670 they emigrated to Long Island. Apparently he was poor, for in the valuation of estates in Flushing, where he lived in 1675, he was rated with 4 acres of land, 3 cows, 2 young cattle and 2 pigs (Doc. Hist. of N. Y., Vol. II, p. 263). It is probable that he was a Friend. In 1695, when the Friends meeting house was built at Flushing, James Clement prepared and recorded the deed for the lot on which the house was built and was paid 11 shillings and 4 pence. He also did some work about the building, receiving a small pittance. All of this appears among the papers of the Society.

In 1702 he was one of the grand jury of Queen's County that was directed in the charge of the court to find bills of indictment against Samuel Bownas, an eminent Quaker preacher (Thompson's History of Long Island). The jury refused to indict him, and much controversy followed between the judge, Lord Cornbury, and jury.

James Clement was somewhat of a public man in the affairs of the county where he lived, and appears to have discharged his duties acceptably. His first wife, Jane ———, died. James married a second time, Sarah, the daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth Field. James and his wife Sarah both died in 1724.

His will was dated May 5, 1724.

His children (Lib. D.D., 449) were as follows: *James*, born 1670, married Sarah Hinchman; *Sarah*, born 1672, married (2d wife) William Hall, of Salem County, (Thomas Hinchman (?), p. 248); *Thomas*, born 1674; *John*, born 1676; *Jacob*, born 1678, married Ann Harrison, daughter

of Samuel Harrison; *Joseph*, born 1681; MERCY, born 1683, married JOSEPH BATES; *Samuel*, born 1685; and *Nathan*, born 1687.

Of these, Sarah, Thomas, John, Jacob and Mercy, emigrated from Long Island to Gloucester County, with the families of Samuel Harrison, John Hinchman and some others, about 1700.

MERCY CLEMENT.

THIRD GENERATION.

See JOSEPH BATES.

WILLIAM BATES.

FIRST GENERATION.

The genealogy of Bates begins with WILLIAM BATES (see Clement, p. 47 and Lib. Bi., 52), who in 1670 was living in the County of Wickloe, Ireland. He was a carpenter and a "Friend." At that time there were acts of Parliament in force oppressive to the Friends, and many outrages were committed on person and property. A meeting of the Friends' society was held at the house of Thomas Trafford, in the town of Wickloe, which is on the Irish Sea, about 30 miles south of Dublin. William Bates was a regular attendant. He with others was arrested and taken to jail, and confined for several weeks. At the next session of the court he was indicted. He refused to give bonds to appear at court, and was at once sent to prison. No regard was paid in the prison to sex or condition in life. The sanitary conditions were bad; many of the prisoners sickened and died. In 1671, the laws were suspended by a declaration of King Charles II. But in 1672, on account of the jealousy towards the Papists, the suspension was withdrawn.

Upon this, Bates and others resolved to go to America. (See Besse's "Sufferings," Vols. I, p. 27, and II, p. 479.) A deed of William Penn *et al.*, dated April 12, 1677, and including a whole share of the Propriety of West Jersey, was made to Robert Turner, linen draper of Dublin; Robert Zane, serge maker of Dublin; Thomas Thackara, stuff weaver of Dublin; WILLIAM BATES, carpenter, of the County of Wickloe; and Joseph Slight, tanner, of Dublin. Joseph Slight disposed of his interest in the Propriety. Robert Turner acquired a large property in Pennsylvania and did not, therefore, become a direct partner in the enterprise. Only Zane, Thackara and Bates remained. These three, together with Thomas Sharp and George Goldsmith, representing the interest of others, and Mark Newbie, who became a subsequent owner, making six in all, may be considered as the founders of Newton, N. J.

It was through the representations of Robert Zane, who came to New Jersey in 1675, that the place on the north

branch of Newton creek was selected. (See Hazzard's Annals of Pennsylvania, p. 422.) The Memorial of Thomas Sharp, written in 1718, describes the coming to America. It is among the Gloucester County deeds in the Office of the Secretary, State of New Jersey. It reads as follows (See p. 24 of Clement):

"Let it be remembered yt upon ye nineteenth day of September, in ye year of our Lord one thousand six hundred and eighty-one, Mark Newby, William Bates, Thomas Thackara, George Goldsmith and Thomas Sharp, set saile from ye Harbor belonging to ye city of Dublin, in ye Kingdom of Ireland, in a pink called 'Ye owners adventure,' whereof Thomas Lurtin, of London, was commander, and being taken sick in ye city, his mate, John Dagger, officiated in his place; in order to transport us, and yt we might settle ourselves in West Jersey, in America. And by ye good providence of God we arrived in ye Capes of Delaware ye eighteenth day of November following, and so up ye bay until we came to Elsinburg, and were landed with our goods and families at Salem, where we abode ye winter. But it being very favorable weather, and purchasing a boat amongst us, we had an opportunity to make search up and down in yt which was called ye Third tenth, which had been reserved for ye proprietors dwelling in Ireland, where we might a place suitable for so many of us to settle down together, being in these early times some what doubtfull of ye Indians, and at last pitched down by yt which is is now called Newton creek, as ye most invitingest place to settle down by, and then we went to Burlington, and made application to ye commissioners yt we might have warrants directed to Daniel Leeds, ye Surveyor General, to survey unto every of us, so much land as by ye constitution at yt time was allotted for a settlement, being five hundred acres, or yt we had a right to, for a taking up yt under, which accordingly we obtained.

"At which time also Robert Zane, who came from ye city of Dublin, and had been settled in Salem four years before, joined in with us who had a right to a tenth, Mark Newbey to a twentieth, William Bates to a twentieth, Thomas Thackara to a twentieth, Thomas Sharp (out of his uncle Anthony Sharp's right) a twentieth, and George Goldsmith (under ye notion of Thomas Starkey's right) a tenth; all

which of us, excepting William Bates, who took his on ye southerly side of Newton creek, we took our land in one tract together for one thousand seven hundred and fifty acres, bounding in ye forks of Newton creek and so over to Cooper's creek, and by a line of marked trees to a small branch of ye fork creek and so down ye same as by ye certificate of it standing upon record in ye Secretary office it doth appear. And after some time finding some inconveniency in having our land in common together, being at ye time settled at ye place now called Newton in ye manner of a town for fear as aforesaid, at which being removed we came to an agreement to divide. George Goldsmith he choose the head of the creek, Thomas Sharp the forks or lower end of the land next towards the river, by which means the rest kept to their settlements without any disadvantage to themselves.

"And so ye land was divided according to every man's right. But it is to be understood as I have so much hinted before that by ye constitution of ye country at yt time, no person, let his right be never so great, should survey and take up above five hundred acres in one tract to make one settlement of, and yt within six months, or otherwise it was free for any other person that had rights to land to survey it to himself as if it had never been taken up for any other person. Whereupon many were obliged in order to secure good places to themselves to give one hundred acres to secure the rest; and many were deterred from taking up their land yt could not find means to secure yt leaste they should spend money to no profit. Now ye state of ye case touching George Goldsmith (having a full and certain knowledge thereof) is this wise. * * *

"The foregoing is a true relation of yt settlement of Newton, as also a true and impartial account of ye foregoing tract of land settled by George Goldsmith. Given under my hand the 3rd month 3rd, 1718.

"THOMAS SHARP.

"Allowed by John Kay, the 3rd month, 4th, 1718."

In addition to the 1,750 acres located as described, there were also 100 acres of meadow land (See Clement, p. 26,) taken up at the mouth of Kaighn's run and fronting on the Delaware river. This was done to procure hay for the

cattle in the winter. Like the larger tract, the meadow was soon divided into lots. (See the maps in the back of Clement's book. Revel's book, 50–59.)

The judicial limits of the County of Gloucester were recognized as early as 1682. May 28, 1686, the inhabitants established the county to include the third and fourth tenths of the Propriety. The bounds were not defined by legislative enactment until 1694. (See Clement, p. 27.)

The first habitations of the settlers were huts made of poles placed partly on the hill side and covered with the skins of animals or bark of trees; the bare earth was the floor; no windows; a stick chimney, and a single apartment.

March 10, 1681 (old style; the year ended March 24th), was the date of the survey made to the other partners on the north side of the middle branch of Newton creek. For some unexplained reason (Revel's book, 25), William Bates took his 250 acres on the south side, opposite the upper end of the tract, and built a house. Two years afterwards he made another survey of 250 acres adjoining the first, and subsequently (Revel's book, 53,) bought adjoining land from Robert Turner, extending his estate from the Graysbury line to Wm. Albertson's boundary. Much of this is included in the farms now (1877) owned by Jeremiah Ridgway and heirs of Joseph Eldridge, deceased. His house stood by the creek, just below the mouth of Bates' run and near the house on the Ridgeway farm.

Being the master mechanic of the party, he no doubt built the first meeting house, in 1684. It was near his own house (Clement, p. 183). In 1683 (Leaming and Spicer's Laws) he was one of the representatives of the Irish tenth in the provincial legislature. The same year he was appointed constable. In 1684 he was again a member of the legislature and was appointed one of the commissioners for laying out the highways, and held the office two years (Clement, p. 32). He was one of the executors in the famous will case of White (Clement, p. 17 *et seq.*). He was also one of the trustees for Edward Newbie, 1685 (Clement, p. 41).

The place and time of his marriage and the name of his wife are not known. The marriage was in Ireland, where, indeed, his children were all born, and whence they came

with him to America. He died in 1700, leaving a will, which is in the office of the Secretary of State of New Jersey, but was never placed on record.

His children were as follows, all born in Ireland: *Jeremiah*, who married Mary, a daughter of Samuel Spicer; JOSEPH, who married MERCY CLEMENT in 1701; *Abigail*, who married Joshua Frame in 1687; *William*, who married an Indian girl; and SARAH, who married SIMEON ELLIS in 1692 (See Besse's "Sufferings." Vol. 2, 479, and Lib. G 3, 257, and Newton Meeting records).

The following extract is from a letter of John Clement, to D. S. Lamb, May 27, 1891: "A difference in the spelling of the name of Bates * * * satisfied me that in many of the old documents and families it was spelled *Bate*. I send copies of autographs, made by myself from old documents, which show how the old folks wrote it. Of later years hereabouts the final "s" has been used, and has now become so common that it may never be changed. These are facts that may affect genealogy occasionally, but when known no trouble will follow."

JOSEPH BATES.

SECOND GENERATION.

JOSEPH BATES (Clement, p. 51 *et seq.* and 229), son of William and ——— Bates, was born in Ireland; date and place of birth not known. In 1701 he married MERCY CLEMENT at John Hinchman's house, according to the order of "Friends."

[MERCY CLEMENT, child of JAMES and JANE CLEMENT, was born in 1683, probably at Flushing, Long Island. She came to Gloucester County, N. J., about 1700. At the time of her marriage she was living with the family of John Hinchman in Newton Township (Clement, pp. 51, 52 and 275).]

In 1706 (Lib. A, 84; Lib. A, 47, of Divisions, Woodbury; Lib. G3, 3) Joseph Bates settled on a tract of land bought from Joseph Thorne; it lay on the south side of the south branch of Cooper's creek, in Gloucester Township, near where the White Horse tavern stands (1877). Part of this is now owned by Jacob Lippincott. His home (Lib. A, 84)

was probably a cave in the hillside fronting the creek; here his children were born and reared. At that time he was beyond the line of settlements that were extending from the river towards the east and south, but was not far from the trail that went on the south side of the creek past where Long-a-coming, now Berlin, stands, toward the sea-coast.

The following is an extract from a letter of John Clement to D. S. Lamb, May 18, 1891: "I send you a correction in regard to Joseph Bates which may throw some light on the 'Bates.' It was found in an old deed, after the book (*i. e.* Clement's book) was printed. On page 52 at the end of the first sentence in the fifth paragraph, read as follows: This person came from Long Island previous to his settlement here, as in some of the deeds for adjoining lands he is called 'Long Island Joseph Bates,' doubtless to distinguish him from another of like name hereabouts, and which fact may throw some doubt upon the statements made of his being a son of William.

The estate passed out of the family in 1767 by deed to Jonathan Aborn; and after several conveyances became the property of John Cathcart in 1794, who built the present (1877) brick mansion.

The records show the death of two Joseph Bates. One died in 1731. Elizabeth Bates became administrator (Lib. No. 3, 140). Among the children was a daughter, Abigail, who married Samuel Lippincott, son of Freedom and Elizabeth Lippincott (probably the same as in Clement, p. 407, Elizabeth Ballanger), in 1743, at Evesham meeting. They lived in Pilesgrove, Salem County, N. J., and had the following children: Joseph, Samuel, Joshua, Mercy, Abigail and Elizabeth. Many of the descendants of this branch of the family still reside in that section of the State. (1877.)

The other Joseph Bates died in 1734 (Lib. No. 3, 432). His children were Abigail and other daughters; Benjamin, Thomas and Jonathan. Abigail married John Hillman (Lib. No. 3, 432). Jonathan married Elizabeth ———. She survived him, dying in 1765, and leaving several children.

Which of these two Joseph Bates is the subject of the above sketch it is difficult to determine. (1877.) (Lib. D. D., 449, and Lib. 8, 84.)

On the authority of Clement, I record REBECCA BATES as a daughter of the JOSEPH BATES who married MERCY CLEMENT. From the record of Asa Matlack I find that Rebecca was the sister of William, Thomas and Samuel.

SARAH BATES.

SECOND GENERATION.

SARAH BATES, daughter of William and —— Bates, was born in Ireland, but when or where is not known. She came with her father to America. She married SIMEON ELLIS in 1692, at the Newton meeting house, which was near her father's home. They lived at Springwell, near the present Ellisburg. After her huband's death, she bought, in 1717, of Isaac Hollingsham, some 400 acres in Newton township, fronting on Cooper's creek and extending to the main branch of Newton creek. In 1718 her son, Thomas, conveyed to her an adjoining tract, making her at the time one of the largest landholders in the township (Clement, p. 56).

REBECCA BATES.

THIRD GENERATION.

See JOHN MATLACK.

PRISCILLA BATES.

—— GENERATION.

See SIMEON ELLIS, 3d.

PATIENCE SCULL.

PATIENCE SCULL, wife of JOHN LAMB, was born March 9, 1763, near Berlin, then called Long-a-coming, in Gloucester County, N. J. This county was afterwards divided, and Berlin passed into Camden County.

She had 3 sisters, namely, Mary, born Oct., 1760; Ruth, June, 1765, and Priscilla, Jan. 22, 17—. She was also related in some way to a family named Marple, concerning which it is known that Jane was born Feb. 13, 1765; Ruth, March 9, 1767; Samuel Richard, June 25, 1769; David, June 17, 1773; Alie, Jan. 27, 1775, and Nancey, July 13, 1779.

This record of births is contained in a volume of Tennent's Sermons. The book was the property of the Scull family, passing from Patience (Scull) Lamb to her son James Lamb; at his death to his sister, Patience (Lamb) Atkins; thence to her daughter, Anna C. Atkins, who kindly transferred it to Dr. D. S. Lamb, a great grandson of John Lamb.

[Tennent was one of two brothers, both Presbyterian divines, born at Armagh, Ireland, and came to America at an early age. One became pastor of a church in Philadelphia; the other at Freehold, N. J. The fact that this book was used as a family record suggests that it was held in much repute and that the family of Scull was probably Presbyterian. The book was published in 1758.]

Patience Lamb is described as having brown hair and dark grey eyes, and dressed like a "Friend." Married about 1782 to John Lamb. She died April 7, 1845, of old age, in Philadelphia, and was buried at the West Street burying ground.

[A number of New Jersey soldiers named Scull served in the War of the Revolution. Those known to be from Gloucester County were as follows: John Scull, 2d Lieut. of Capt. Wm. Price's company, 3d batt., commissioned Sep. 18, 1777; Privates Abel, Joseph and Peter Scull, and Private David Scull, of the 3d batt., and also of Col. Richard Somers' batt. of State troops. In the Continental army was Private Daniel Scull, of the 2d batt., 2d Establishment;

he was also in Capt. James Willett's company, Cape May. Also Private David Scull, previously named, who was in Capt. Andrew McMires' company, 1st batt., 2d Establishment. It is not known whether any of these soldiers were related to Patience Scull.]

The father of Patience Scull, if married as early as 1759, could hardly have been born later than about 1740. I have not yet ascertained anything definitely in regard to the ancestry of Patience Scull.

SIMEON ELLIS, Sr.

FIRST GENERATION.

The genealogy of Ellis begins with SIMEON ELLIS (Clement, p. 182), who was born ——— at ———. It is not known when he arrived in America. Clement believes that he was not among the first arrivals, because he did not buy any land until 1691. Then he bought 200 acres from FRANCIS COLLINS (Lib. P, 238), part of a survey of 800 acres bounded by the north side of the north branch of Cooper's creek. The part which Ellis bought lay on both sides of the King's highway, which had just been laid out by commissioners.

Ellis built his log cabin near the stream and road; lived there the rest of his life, and his children were born there. It was called Springwell. The site cannot now be determined.

In 1692 he married SARAH BATES, daughter of William and ——— Bates, at the old Newton meeting house, which was near Bates' home. (Lib. G3, 257, Newton Meeting Records.)

In 1695 he bought from Elias and Margaret Hugg 400 acres adjoining his first purchase. This tract was part of the 800 acres above mentioned (Lib. G3, 71,) and which had been previously conveyed by Margaret's father, Francis Collins, to Samuel Jennings and Robert Dimsdale, as trustees for her, in 1687.

These first purchases include the present (1877) village of Ellisburg in Delaware township. They are almost equally divided by the Camden and Marlton turnpike and the Moorestown and Haddonfield road. But few of the original boundaries are left except the stream. Simeon Ellis also bought other tracts, some on the south side of the north branch (Basse's book, 28), now (1877) included in the farms of John Ballinger and others adjoining. A part of this estate is now owned by Joseph Ellis and the heirs of Josiah

Ellis, deceased, lineal descendants of the first settlers. All of the remainder has passed out of the name many years since.

Simeon Ellis does not appear to have held any office or participated in the political troubles of his time. He was a Friend, and among those who met at John Kay's house, which was near his own; here met also a few Friends from Evesham.

He died in 1715. By his will, March 8, 1715, his property was divided among his children (Lib. No. 2, 05). His personal effects were appraised at 253 pounds sterling; his real estate was much larger than the average of his time. Most of it lay in what is now the improved part of Camden County. Parts of it remained in the family and name many years, but are now (1877) divided into lots and farms owned by Edward C. Knight, William P. Tatem, John C. De Costa and others.

The homestead estate was devised to Thomas, William and Simeon. It was held by them in whole until 1754. There was then a question as to its boundaries, and they joined in a resurvey of the same, settling the matter in dispute with adjoining owners. The resurvey showed how the three sons held the paternal estate and on which part each lived (Lib. S, 338, O. S. G.).

In his will Simeon Ellis (Lib. No. 8, 395) named his seven children, as follows: *Thomas*, who, in 1722, married Catharine Collins, daughter of Joseph Collins (Clement, pp. 56 and 78); *Joseph*, married Mary ——— (Clement, p. 56); *William*, married Catharine, daughter of Joseph Collins (p. 56); SIMEON, JR., married Sarah Collins, daughter of Joseph Collins (Clement, pp. 56 and 78); *Jonathan*, in 1737 (Lib. No. 8, 395), married Mary Hollingshead, who survived him and married Robert Stiles (p. 56); *Mary*, married, and *Sarah*, in 1730, married John Kay, at Haddonfield meeting (p. 56).

An eighth child, *Jacob* Ellis, is mentioned by Clement (pp. 56, 108, 320 and 324). In 1750 he married Cassandra Albertson at Haddonsfield meeting. She survived Jacob and married Jacob Burrough in 1753, also at the Haddonfield meeting. Jacob Ellis probably left no child to arrive at maturity.

SIMEON ELLIS, JR.

SECOND GENERATION.

SIMEON ELLIS, JR. (Clement, p. 184 *et seq.*), son and fourth child of Simeon and Sarah Ellis, was born ——, at or near the site of Ellisburg, N. J.

His share of the paternal estate was 336 acres (See Simeon Ellis, Sr.) with an extensive front on the creek. He occupied the house built by his father and tilled the land from which his father had cleared the timber when he settled the place. Simeon, Jr., was an intelligent man for his day, and the ancestor of the family which still retains parts of the original estate.

As a tiller of the soil, and one who sought to develop agriculture, he was a public benefactor. As a dispenser of the law in the guise of a country squire, he commanded the deference paid in those days to such officials, maintaining the dignity of the realm and respect for the king. His docket was a curious volume, containing entries of actions at law, charges for grain, credit for money paid for labor on his farm, and other foreign matters. The quarter sessions court, then in fashion, consisting of two justices of the peace, with authority to try petty crimes, sometimes sat at Simeon's house. These officials also solemnized marriages.

Part of the land of Simeon Ellis was conveyed by him to his sons, but much passed to them by devise. (Lib. No. 16, 144).

Simeon Ellis married SARAH COLLINS.

[SARAH COLLINS (Clement, pp. 56 and 78), daughter of JOSEPH and CATHARINE COLLINS, was born ———, at "Mountwell," at or near the present site of Haddonfield, N. J. She died before 1773.]

He survived his wife, and died in 1773, leaving a will (Lib. 8,395). His children were:

Isaac, who in 1748 married Mary Shivers, daughter of Samuel Shivers, at Salem meeting; *Benjamin*, who married Sarah Bates; *William* (Clement, p. 419, says William Ellis, Jr.), who in 1756 married Amy Matlack, daughter of John and Hannah Matlack (License in office of Secretary of State); *John*, who married Priscilla Peterson, widow; *Sarah*, who married William Dwyre or Dwyer, 1750 (License); and SIMEON (3d.)

Clement, p. 386, mentions *Ann* Ellis, daughter of this Simeon. [See William Ellis.]

[*Note.* There are several discrepancies in regard to Simeon Ellis, his children and grandchildren.

[First: Clement says, page 78, that Simeon married Sarah Collins, daughter of Joseph Collins. In a private letter he says that he feels sure that he is right. But on pages 56 and 57 he simply places a dash for the name of Simeon's wife. Again, speaking of William Ellis (pages 56 and 184), he says that William married Sarah, daughter of Joseph Collins.

[Now if the two brothers married the same woman, it must have been after one brother died. William died in 1759. His wife survived him. Let us suppose that she now married Simeon, who did not die until 1773. This does not explain the children born to Simeon long before such a marriage could take place. So that Simeon must have had another wife, anyhow. But Clement says that when William died, his wife, *Catharine*, was made administratrix.

[It would appear probable, therefore, that *Simeon* married *Sarah* Collins, daughter of Joseph Collins; and that *William* married *Catharine* Collins.]

SIMEON ELLIS, 3D.

THIRD GENERATION.

SIMEON ELLIS, 3d (Clement, p. 189), the sixth child of Simeon (2) and Sarah Ellis, was born —— ——, probably at Ellisburg, N. J.

He resided on part of the original purchase. In 1760 (about March 24), he married PRISCILLA BATES (sister of Sarah Bates, who married Simeon's brother Benjamin). Simeon's marriage was by bond and license.

He left but few immediate descendants. In a private letter, Clement says that there was a daughter, *Mary*, who was born March 29, 1766. In another letter he says that he has a memorandum stating that Simeon Ellis had two daughters, Sybilla and *Mary;* but can trace no further. Sybilla's name being mentioned first, would suggest that

she was born first, perhaps a couple of years before Mary, which would be about 1764.

It is probable that the SYBILLA ELLIS who married JACOB MATLOCK was one of these daughters, and that she was about 18 years old at the time of marriage.

The following is a copy of the marriage bond, filed in the office of the Secretary of State of New Jersey:

"Know all Men by these Presents That We Simeon Ellis and William Cox Both of the County of Gloucester in the province of New Jersey Yeo^ms^ are holden, and to stand justly indebted unto his Excellency Francis Bernard Governour of the Colony of New Jersey in the Sum of Five Hundred Pounds of current Lawful Money of New-Jersey; to be paid to his said Excellency the Governour his Successors or Assigns, for the which Payment, well and truly to be made and done, We do bind ourselves Heirs, Executors, and Administrators, and every of them Jointly and severally firmly by these Presents. Sealed with our Seals Dated this Twenty fourth Day of March Anno Domini One Thousand Seven Hundred and Sixty 1760.

"The Condition of this Obligation is such, That whereas the above bounded Simeon Ellis hath obtained License of Marriage for himself of the one Party and for Priscilla Bates of the same place Spinster of the other Party. Now if it shall not hereafter appear, that they the said Simeon Ellis & Priscilla Bates have any lawful Let or Impediment, of Precontract, Affinity or Consanguinity, to hinder their being joined in the Holy Band of Matrimony, and afterwards their living together as Man and Wife; then this obligation to be void, or else to stand and remain in full force and Virtue.

SIMEON ELLIS
WILLIAM COX

Sealed and delivered in the Presence of
GA C. BLOND

SYBILLA ELLIS.

FOURTH GENERATION.

See JACOB MATLOCK.

JOHN LAMB.

FIRST GENERATION.

The genealogy of Lamb, so far as it is known, begins with JOHN LAMB. The information in regard to him was obtained mainly from his daughter, Mrs. *Patience (Lamb) Atkins*, in her old age, when her memory was somewhat defective; from her daughter, *Anna C. Atkins*, and niece, *Julia Hess*.

John Lamb was born in Ireland, but whereabouts they could not tell. Neither could they give the year of his birth; but as they claimed that he was 72 years old when he died (November 7, 1835), he must have been born in 1763. Julia Hess said that he came to this country while quite young, accompanied by an older brother; the name and fate of this brother are unknown. There were no other relatives in this country so far as known. As John married in or about 1782, he must therefore have immigrated during or just before the war of the Revolution. Aunt *Angeline Zelley* (August 1897) says that he came from Ireland, at the age of 14 years, in 1777.

In reply to an inquiry of mine, I received the following information: "Arca-Dearg, brother of Conall Orison, who is No. 88 on the O'Malley pedigree, was the ancestor of those who bear the name of Lamb. Uan, the great-grandson of Arca-Dearg, was the first of the name. Now, Uan, genitive Uain, means "a lamb". A descendant of Uan, a famous general named Ranald Catha Brian, was killed at the battle of Clontarf in 1614, fighting under Brian Boru."

John Lamb was married about the year 1782 to PATIENCE SCULL. This year is assumed because his first child was born June 24, 1783; and as at the assumed date of marriage he would have been but 19 years old, that date is probably correct, since it is unlikely that he would have married earlier. The place of his marriage is not known, but it was somewhere in New Jersey, probably at the home of his wife, near Berlin, Camden County. (The old name of Berlin was Long-a-coming, and in those days it was in Gloucester County, which was afterwards subdivided.)

To get definite information concerning the place and date of marriage, I wrote to the Secretary of State of New Jer-

sey, who (Henry Kelsey, June 27, 1885) replied that he had no record of marriages *after* 1795; and the records had been searched from 1711 to 1795 without finding the names of John Lamb to Patience Scull. My cousin, *Daniel Strock*, physician, Camden, N. J., wrote August 3, 1885, to the Clerk of Court of Gloucester County, H. C. Loudenslager, who replied that he had no records of marriages *before* 1795. It is possible that John Lamb was a member of the Society of Friends and was married "in meeting." The names may yet be found on the minutes of Friends' meeting of that part of New Jersey.

He was a farmer, and probably continued as such until he moved to Philadelphia; when this removal occurred is not known. He is described as being of short stature and thickset; complexion fair; light hair and eyes, and dressed like the Friends.

He died November 7, 1835, from old age it is said. At that time he was living at the corner of Franklin and Wallace streets, Philadelphia. He was buried in what was called West Street burying ground, Philadelphia.

His children were as follows: WILLIAM, *Ann*, *Ruth*, *Mary*, *James*, *Isaac*, *John*, *Patience* and *Samuel*.

The names and births of the children, and also the names and births of members of the family of Scull and Marple, are contained in a copy of Tennent's sermons, which belonged to the Scull family. Anna C. Atkins said that it was not known who wrote these names, but the book was found in the effects of James Lamb, was afterwards kept by her mother, and given by her to D. S. Lamb.

The only soldiers of the name of Lamb who served in the New Jersey troops in the War of the Revolution, were: Jacob Lamb, of Burlington County; nothing more is known of him; and Patrick Lamb, Captain Wm. Tucker's Company, First Regiment, Hunterdon County, who was a guide to Washington's army in the Princeton surprise of January 3, 1777.

WILLIAM LAMB.

SECOND GENERATION.

WILLIAM LAMB, the eldest son of John and Patience Lamb, was born June 24, 1783, in New Jersey, presumably

near Berlin. [See John Lamb.] Married January 6, 1808, to Priscilla Matlock, presumably also at or near Berlin; perhaps at Friends' Meeting. Soon after his marriage he moved to Philadelphia, Pa., bought a piece of property and lived there. Its location is shown by the following extract from a letter of my friend Charles V. MacManus, a conveyancer of that city, July 8, 1885:

"We find a deed dated March 17, 1809, from Moses Lapsley and wife to William Lamb, in fee for premises east side St. John street, 186 feet 5⅜ inches south of Noble street, 20 feet front by depth 69 feet more or less to a court or alley. This seems to be about 449 St. John street. There is an alley bounding on the south. Deed was acknowledged April 1, 1809, and recorded March 2, 1810, in deed-book I. C., 9, 157. We do not find any deed for this property from William Lamb since that date."

There was an alley on the south side of the lot; a mill in the alley, and a cooper's shop opposite Lamb's. The house was a brick, with attic and dormer window and cellar. The property was sold either during his last sickness or after his death to pay his debts.

His occupations were varied. It is known that he worked at brickmaking and in a malt house; at one time owned cows and kept a dairy, and at another time he owned horses and drays.

He is said to have been a very honest man, and very trusting to others; loaning money without taking notes or other security. He was comfortably well off until his fatal sickness. He was tall and portly; gray eyes and dark hair. His son, David Lamb, is said to have most resembled him, although David Lamb is not tall. In religion he was a "Friend."

He was taken sick about the year 1832 and was sick 7 years, unable in that time to do any work. The support of the family devolved on his sons Jacob and William. He died of dropsy of the chest, from heart disease, June 27, 1839, age 56. At that time he was living in George Street, between Third and St. John, Philadelphia. During his last sickness some of his debtors came to him and paid him accounts which he had forgotten.

His children were as follows:

John, born November 15, 1808; died August 28, 1810.

Mary Ann, born October 29, 1810; died July 23, 1814. JACOB MATLACK. *James P.*, born June 29, 1814; died July 23, 1814. *William W. Gideon F.*, born July 8, 1819; died October 29, 1820. *Keziah. Angeline. David W. Susannah*, born December 16, 1830; died January 16, 1832.

The above information concerning William Lamb was obtained almost entirely from Angeline (Lamb) Zelley, his daughter.

THE OTHER CHILDREN OF JOHN AND PATIENCE LAMB.

SECOND GENERATION.

The following information concerning the other children of John and Patience Lamb, sisters and brothers of William Lamb, was mainly given by Anna C. Atkins:

The second child, Ann, also called Nancy, was born November 17, 1785; married Enos Ziegler.

The third child, Ruth, was born December 29, 1789. Her first husband was John Leek, by whom she had four children. They were: Samuel, who married —— Smith; John, who married —— Sharp; Sarah, who remained single; and Patience, who married John L. Garwood. Ruth's second husband was Daniel Smith, after whom I was named. [Daniel Smith was born July 17, 1791, in Chester County, Pennsylvania; died January 2, 1865, of heart disease. He was a carpenter by trade, but for some time was a steward at Blockley Asylum, Philadelphia, and afterwards superintendent of the Monument Cemetery, in that city. Ruth was his second wife. By his first wife, name not given, there were two children, a son and a daughter. I have a photograph of Daniel Smith.] Ruth died in Philadelphia, February 22, 1881. The children of Daniel and Ruth Smith were: Julia A., who married Jacob Hess; William; Jesse; Daniel A., who died in infancy, and Mary Shearer, who married Henry Rittenhouse. [Of the firm of Mellor & Rittenhouse, Manufacturing Pharmacists, Philadelphia.] Mrs. Rittenhouse had a dislocation of the neck by a curious accident. Very unusually in such cases, she recovered.

The fourth child, Mary, was born March 2, 1792; married Gideon Ferguson; no children.

The fifth child, James, was born November 19, 1794; remained single; was a farmer.

The sixth child, Isaac, was born January 12, 1797; remained single; was a farmer.

The seventh child, John, was born September 14, 1799; married Mary ———; lived in Charlotte Street, above George, Philadelphia. Their children were: John, Emeline, Margaret, William, Mary (who married —— Getz); Elizabeth, and Samuel, who served in the Mexican War.

The eighth child, Patience, was born December 1, 1801; married Francis Atkins. [Francis Atkins was a bookkeeper.] She last resided at 2137 Green Street, Philadelphia. Died Sunday, October 23, 1887. Her children were: Emeline, Eliza, Anna C., who remained single, and Sallie A., who married —— Bond.

The ninth child, Samuel, was born February 2, 1804. He died before attaining his majority.

JACOB MATLACK LAMB.

THIRD GENERATION.

My father, JACOB MATLACK LAMB, the third child of William and Priscilla Lamb and the first to live beyond infancy, was named after his grandfather on his mother's side, JACOB MATLOCK. He was born June 6, 1812, in the house, 449 St. John Street, between Noble and Willow, Philadelphia. (See Jacob Matlock for the difference of spelling of the name Matlack).

His father having been taken sick about the year 1832, and unable to work, the support of the family for the next seven years devolved on Jacob and his brother William (Jr.).

He was twice married. His first wife was Mary Maddi Williams, whom he married July 10, 1834, in St. John Street, between George and Franklin Avenue. She was a dressmaker; lived only a short time after her marriage. My sister, *Ann Eliza*, says that she understood that a son was born but lived only a short time. My father's mother objected to his marrying at all, as he was "a great help to the family." My own mother, DELILAH MICK ROSE, was boarding next door to the Lambs, and was one of those neighbors who helped care for the sick wife. This brought her into acquaintanceship with my father and eventually they were married; but because of the wellknown objection of his

mother, the marriage was kept quiet, so that the date is not known even now. They were married by a Universalist minister, Ezekiel Fuller, pastor of the church on Callowhill Street above Crown (afterwards a museum). The certificate of marriage, however, was lost; the pastor died and had left no record. My parents went through the form of a second marriage, as shown by the following certificate which is in my possession.

"These are to certify that on the twenty-seventh day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, Jacob Lamb and Delilah Rose, of the County of Philadelphia, were joined in marriage before the subscriber, Alderman of the First Ward, in the incorporated district of the Northern Liberties, of the County of Philadelphia, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, having previously declared themselves free respectively from prior engagements or other lawful impediments. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal the day and year above written. (Signed) Mordecai G. Bryant, Alderman. (Seal)."

The certificate is a blank form with the names written in.

Jacob Lamb was at first a shoemaker or cordwainer, as those of the craft were also called; and was secretary of the society of cordwainers. Afterwards, and as far back as I can remember, he was a steam engineer in the mahogany saw mill of John Eisenbrey, corner Pear and Dock streets, Philadelphia.

He resided in Philadelphia all his life; for a long time with his parents in St. John street; afterwards in St. John street between George street and Franklin avenue; in Charlotte street above Beaver; Charlotte street below Beaver; and about the year 1851 we moved to 132 Franklin, afterward Girard avenue, one door west of Howard street, south side, where my mother kept a dry goods and trimmings store. He died there July 14, 1859 (the day of my graduation at the Central High School), of "marasmus from abscess of liver." Buried in the Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

He was of short stature, with blue eyes and auburn hair and beard. I have a small photograph of him, taken from a daguerreotype.

He was industrious and methodical; his work was done conscientiously. He was honest and trustful. He used neither alcoholic liquors nor tobacco. He was a member of Union Division, Sons of Temperance, Philadelphia, and for a long time financial secretary of the same. He also belonged to the orders of Good Fellows and Odd Fellows. In religion he was a Freethinker, with a tendency to Universalism. His sister, Angeline, writes: "I know your father did not believe in the Bible." His work was hard and his evenings were mostly spent at home in reading, except when he attended his societies. He was a calm, dispassionate, just and generous man. He prized an education and sought to give the opportunity of one to each of his children, and made personal sacrifices to secure this advantage. He was an excellent father and husband; an affectionate and provident son and brother. His recreations were simple; in the summer he was in the habit of taking his family into the country or on the river; especially often to his cousins, the Matlacks, living near Beverly, N. J.

The feeling towards him by his nephews and nieces is shown by the following extracts from letters received by me: *Daniel Strock*, January 20, 1885, says: "Your father, whom I knew as Uncle Jacob, my memory more clearly brings up than any of those I have mentioned, with the exception of mother. He visited us a short time previous to mother's death, I think, [Strock was then 6 years old] and brought me a tin horn and some other toys, which act caused him to become enshrined in my memory as the ideal uncle; and in all my imaginings about the Lamb family I have used my mother and Uncle Jacob as types of what the others must be."

Daniel Strock's elder brother, *William F. Strock*, also writes: "Uncle Jacob was a great favorite with us little folks. After mother's death the two families were lost to each other." My father himself died two years after that of the sister just mentioned.

His children were: *Ann Eliza*, born April 12, 1836. *Charles Matlack*, October 14, 1837. *David Henry*, March 2, 1839. *Caroline Blake*, April 15, 1841. *Daniel Smith*, May 20, 1843. *Robert Blake*, May 7, 1846. Hannah, still born, April 16, 1853.

The Other Children of William and Priscilla Lamb.

THIRD GENERATION.

Of the other children of William and Priscilla Lamb, brothers and sisters of Jacob Matlack Lamb, the following information is given:

The fifth child, and the second to live beyond infancy, *William W. Lamb*, was born July 26, 1816, in the home, No. 449 St. John Street, between Noble and Willow; married September 15, 1839, in Philadelphia, to Rebecca Williams Spence.

[*Rebecca Williams Spence* was born February 12, 1821, near Port Elizabeth, N. J. She was a dressmaker. After the death of her husband, she kept a small store on Franklin (afterwards Girard) Avenue between 2d and 3d Streets, Philadelphia; still later a boarding house at Ocean Grove, N. J. Is now in the Penn Widow's Asylum, Philadelphia.]

He was a carpenter and builder. He owned property in Philadelphia: on 12th below Parrish and also Parrish below 12th. He also lived at one time in Lumberton, N. J.

He died November 28, 1855, in Philadelphia, of internal injuries received while working at a planing machine; living only 21 hours afterwards. His children were Daniel Smith, born July 15, 1840, lived six days, *William Henry*, *Amanda* and *Rosa Rebecca Book*.

The second child, *William Henry Lamb*, was born July 4, 1841, in Philadelphia. He married Mary Elizabeth McAnes. [She was born January 26, 1843, in Philadelphia.] He was a machine moulder. Lived at Chester, Del., and in Philadelphia. All his children were born in Philadelphia. They were: *William Henry*, born March 28, 1863, married November 13, 1889, to Christina Reed, died July 24, 1896; John Edward, born October 24, 1864, died August 5, 1865; *Amanda Rosina*, born January 11, 1867, married William B. O. Corson, September 27, 1893; John Francis, born December 1, 1870, died February 29, 1871; Edward Joseph, born September 2, 1872, died September 12, 1872; George Benjamin, born September 15, 1874, died December 2, 1874; *Mary Elizabeth*, born October 21, 1875, married John L. Zanzinger, October 25, 1893. Three children, Helen Mary, born August 16, 1894; How-

ard Edward, born November 26, 1895; *Rebecca Francis*, born September 15, 1878.

The third child, *Amanda Lamb*, was born September 26, 1844, in Philadelphia. Was a dressmaker; remained single; died in Philadelphia February 8, 1866, of heart disease and dropsy.

The fourth child, *Rosa Rebecca Book Lamb*, was born in Philadelphia, May 21, 1852; was married in Philadelphia April 9, 1873, to *David H. Hayes*. [He was born December 3, 1844, at Millville, N. J.; was a mechanical engineer.] She lived at Lumberton, Camden and Millville, and in Philadelphia. She died at Millville, April 16, 1885, of dropsy from heart disease. Her children were: *Lillie May*, born March 31, 1874, married Joseph H. Wellman, January 21, 1895; has children, Rosa Achsah, born December 12, 1895; Edith May, born October 9, 1897; Ernest Henry, born January 18, 1899; Joseph Benjamin, born May 4, 1900, and Lilla Emma, born July 9, 1902. *Rutherford Burchard*, born June 22, 1876; *George Frederick*, born December 27, 1878; *Warren D.*, born September 14, 1884. I have photographs of Amanda and Rosa Lamb.

Keziah F. Lamb, seventh child of William and Priscilla Lamb, and the third to live beyond infancy, was born Aug. 3, 1821, in the house 449 St. John Street, between Noble and Willow; was married Sept. 27, 1842, in Philadelphia, to *James Thomas Strock*, by Rev. J. D. Onins, pastor of St. John's M. E. Church, Philadelphia. Five years afterwards they moved to Flemington, N. J.

She was a woman of very short stature. She died in Flemington, Feb. 17, 1857, of scarlet fever. Buried at Flemington. Her children were: *Sarah A.; William F.; Priscilla H.*, born Sept. 3, 1847, in Philadelphia, died May 17, 1860; *Annie W.; Daniel; Mary M.; Philip*, born April 8, 1854, at Flemington, died Oct. 16, 1854; *Charles C.*, born June 24, 1855, at Flemington, died June 9, 1856; *Samuel*.

[*James Thomas Strock* was born in Philadelphia, Sept. 26, 1819. The Strocks came from Germany; the Thomases (paternal grandmother's side) from Scotland. He learned the trade of brushmaking and was in business some years. He was 6 feet ½ inch in height. Five years after marriage he removed to Flemington, N. J., remained there after his

wife's death, in 1857 until April, 1865, when he moved with his family to near Seargentsville, Hunterdon County, N. J. In the spring of 1866 he became connected with the Newark Methodist Episcopal Church Conference, and was sent to Ringoes, N. J.; while there he had charge of the New Market Conference Charge. His family moved with him. In the autumn of 1866 they moved to New Market, N. J.; in April, 1867, to Titusville, N. J., where his sons took charge of a farm. In April, 1868, he was sent to Rock Mills, Somerset County, N. J., where he remained three years. In 1871, to Marshalls Creek, Monroe County, Pa.; remained till April, 1875; thence to Forrestburg, Sullivan County, N. Y. In 1878, to Dingman's Ferry, Pike County, Pa., remaining one year; in 1879, to Mongaup, Orange County, N. Y.; thence in April, 1880, to Sparrowbush, Orange County. In December, 1881, he was compelled by illness to relinquish the charge, and spent the rest of his life with his children, alternating between them. Died July 11, 1882, of cerebral softening, at the home of his daughter Mary, at Marshall Creek, Monroe County, Pa. Buried at Flemington, N. J. He had three brothers, all of whom were childless, and three sisters.]

Sarah A. Strock, the first child of Keziah F. and James T. Strock, was born Sept. 23, 1843, in Philadelphia; married *Philip K. Clark* Nov. 6, 1869, and resided thereafter in Wertsville, Hunterdon County, N. J. Two children, Frederick and Hannah. She died March 25, 1895. Buried at Wertsville.

William F. Strock, second child of Keziah F. and James T. Strock, was born Feb. 18, 1845, in Philadelphia. Was sergeant of Company B, 1st New Jersey cavalry; wounded in the arm and side May 6, 1864, at Todd's Tavern, Va.; May 11, admitted to Carver Hospital, Washington, D. C.; transferred and admitted May 27 to Summit House Hospital, Philadelphia. By July 12 he had recovered sufficiently to be returned to duty. After his discharge from service, engaged in farming near Sergeantville and Titusville, N. J. Thereafter was occupied at brush manufacturing, at Moore's Station, N. J., until 1882, when he secured a farm at Atlantis, Day County, South Dakota. Subsequently was cashier of the Webster, South Dakota, bank. From there, about 1896, moved to California to

engage in orange-growing business. Married Mahaila Atchley, June 21, 1874, but has not had children.

Annie W. Strock, fourth child of Keziah F. and James T. Strock, was born March 23, 1849, in Flemington, N. J., and was married to Elijah Detrick, Dec. 1, 1875. They live at Mincie P. O., above the Delaware Water Gap, Monroe County, Pa. Two children.

Daniel Strock, fifth child of Keziah F. and James T. Strock, was born Sept. 6, 1851, at Flemington, N. J. He was married Feb. 5, 1879, in Philadelphia, to *Amelia F. Ritzel.* His residence changed with that of the family; living at Flemington, Somerville and Trenton, N. J., New York city and Philadelphia. He spent one year, 1867–8, on a farm at Titusville, N. J., then learned printing. In 1874 he began to study medicine at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and graduated March 10, 1877. He practiced four years in Philadelphia, then removed to Camden, where he is now practicing. Has been President of the Camden County Medical Society, Camden City Medical Society, New Jersey Sanitary Association, Assistant Surgeon and Surgeon 6th Regiment, Surgeon 3d Regiment, and Surgeon 2d Brigade New Jersey National Guards, Senior Surgeon Cooper Hospital, Camden, Member Board of Managers Camden City Dispensary. No children.

Mary M. Strock, sixth child of Keziah F. and James T. Strock, was born May 6, 1853, at Flemington; married to Jacob H. Bush, July 3, 1872, and resides at East Stroudsburg, Pa. Two children.

Samuel Strock, ninth child of Keziah F. and James T. Strock, was born Feb. 9, 1857, at Flemington. Attended the Pennsylvania State College, and graduated M. D. at the University of Vermont. Married Oct. 11, 1892, to Elizabeth B. Perry. Practiced medicine in Lake Placid, N. Y., until spring of 1901, when he removed to Santa Anna, California. The following is part of a letter from him, March 8, 1885, to his brother Daniel:

"I was very much interested in your letter and the bit of family history which it gave. I have always felt deeply interested in our family history but have never been able to learn anything very definite about it. I have always made it a point to inquire of those who might know something about it, when I could do so without seeming imper-

tinent. Whether the profound ignorance that always seemed to be displayed on the subject was due to apathy or intentional concealment I never rightly knew, though I always supposed the former. Unfortunately, we have some relatives living that are no credit to us, and the law of the survival of the fittest seems to have been reversed to a great extent among them.

"But all family histories have their dark sides and what there is of good about the past I should like to know. I have always intended to look this up and learn what I could. The history of mother's family has always been shrouded in mystery to me, though I have often inquired concerning it; and to this day I have but little more knowledge of mother and her relatives than if I had been a foundling. I see no use of such secrecy, or rather indifference; I do not see why children should grow to manhood in a Christian family without any knowledge of even the mother who bore them. These things but weaken the family ties and interest of those still living; and the way we have been educated in this respect and have been separated since childhood, it is a wonder that our interest in each other is what it is. I am very glad you have learned something of our relatives, and hope it may lead to more intimate knowledge of each other. Let me know what is the result of your correspondence and inquiries."

Angeline Lamb, the eighth child of WILLIAM and PRISCILLA LAMB, and the fourth to live beyond infancy, was born in Philadelphia, at the home on St. John Street, between Noble and Willow, May 20, 1824.

Her first marriage was May 6, 1844, to *William Craven*, in Philadelphia. [He was jealous and a poor provider; a man of all work.] She had three children by him; helping to support herself and children by binding shoes. She left him in 1851, taking her children, and she and her mother lived together for five years, till her mother died, in 1856.

In February, 1858, Angeline removed with two daughters to Alliance, Ohio, where her brother, *David Lamb*, was living. May 6, 1858, she was married (still under the name of Craven) to *Charles Zelley*, brother of David's wife. They moved to Randolph, Ohio, and thence to Locke, Elkhart

County, Ind. Thence, in 1865, to Nappanee, Ind. She is of small stature, blue eyes and dark hair. She had six children, three by each husband. They were: *Ann Elizabeth*, *Priscilla Lamb*, *Catharine Louder*, *Caroline Lamb*, *Lucy Ann*, and *Stacy Ellsworth*, the latter born May 6, 1866, at Locke, died at Locke, May 6, 1867, of whooping-cough and lung fever.

Anna Elizabeth, first child of Angeline and William Craven, was born April 29, 1845, in Philadelphia, on Second Street, between Beaver and Poplar. She remained unmarried and with her mother.

Priscilla Lamb, the second child of Angeline and William Craven, was born May 12, 1849, in Philadelphia, on Front Street, between Noble and Green. She remained in Philadelphia, and was married there April 21, 1880, to *Henry C. Schwalmeyer*, and lived in Wilmington, Del. She has three children, Charlotta Lamb, Mary Elizabeth and John Henry Elsworth. Schwalmeyer had been in the Confederate service. He died. She is now living in Richmond, Va. Her daughter Charlotta is married and has one child.

Catharine Louder, the third child of Angeline and William Craven, was born in Philadelphia, September 15, 1851, on Front Street, between Noble and Green. She went with her mother to Ohio, and married *Taylor Crampton*, December 5, 1868, at Locke, Elkhart County, Ind. [Taylor Crampton was born April 19, 1847, at Dearborn, Wayne Co., Mich. He enlisted in Company I, 9th Indiana Infantry, January 21, 1864, at the age of 17.] Her children were as follows: Adelbert, born March 6, 1870; Anson, born August 15, 1873; Madora Bell, born April 21, 1875, these three at Locke, Ind.; Nellie, born May 15, 1882; Stella, born July 19, 1884, these two at Nappanee, Ind.

[Charles Zelley, son of Aaron and Rhoda Zelley, was born in Burlington County, N. J., May 14, 1828. Married Angeline Craven (See Angeline Lamb) May 6, 1858. He enlisted in Battery A, 1st Ohio Light Artillery, in the autumn of 1862, joined his regiment at Louisville, Ky., was in the march through Kentucky, and the battles of Stone River, Liberty Gap and Chickamauga, and was in all the field operations of the campaigns of 1864. Discharged July 31, 1865, at Cleveland, Ohio. He was a farmer. Died.]

Caroline Lamb Zelley, the first child of Angeline and

Charles Zelley, and fourth child of Angeline, was born Aug. 14, 1859; married May 6, 1877, at Locke, Ind., Andrew T. Clark. [Andrew T. Clark was born in March, 1858. Carpenter. After his marriage he removed to Newaygo County, Mich.; afterwards returned to Locke, Ind.] She left her husband in 1881, taking her children with her to her father's home. She supported herself and children by doing housework and crocheting. In 1884 she married James Parks at Nappanee, Ind. She is of small stature, black hair and eyes. [James K. P. Parks was born March 15, 1845, at Goshen, Ind. Cooper by trade. He enlisted in the 4th Michigan Cavalry, August, 1862; joined his regiment at Detroit, Mich.; was in the March through Kentucky and the battles of Stone River and Chickamauga, and was in all the field operations of the campaign of 1864; was in Andersonville prison 7 months. Discharged from service June 23, 1865.] Her children are: Lucy May Clark, born Sept. 25, 1878, in Newaygo County, Mich.; Charles Clarence Clark, born March 17, 1881, in Locke, Ind.; Earl Parks, born Jan. 16, 1886; Edna Louisa Parks, born Jan. 18, 1888; Ura Gladys Parks, born March 31, 1890. Lucy May Clark married.

Lucy Ann Zelley, the second child of Angeline and Charles Zelley, and the fifth child of Angeline, was born Oct. 31, 1861, at Randolph, Ohio. Married Oct. 7, 1884, at White Pigeon, Mich., to *John W. Witmer*. [He was born Jan. 23, 1846, in Oxford County, Canada. Was a carpenter and afterwards a farmer.] She had one child: Bertha Zelley Witmer, born Dec. 15, 1886, at Nappanee, Ind. Lucy Ann died.

David W. Lamb, the ninth child of WILLIAM and PRISCILLA LAMB, and the fifth to live beyond infancy, was born Jan. 18, 1827, at the home in St. John street, No. 449, between Noble and Willow, Philadelphia.

About the year 1837, when 10 years old, he went to Burlington County, N. J., and worked for Samuel Durell for five years; then returned to Philadelphia. Was married June 17, 1847, in Philadelphia, by Rev. Joshua Humphries, of St. John's M. E. Church, to Ann Zelley (Megonigal). They remained in Philadelphia until Nov. 1, 1853, or '54, when they moved to Alliance, Stark County,

Ohio. In 1864 he moved upon a farm in the same township. April 27, 1865, he moved to Locke township, Elkhart County, Ind. In Aug., 1880, he sold out and moved on a neighboring farm of 40 acres, but stayed only five months, because of its loneliness. He then removed to Goshen, in the same county, and started a cabinet shop. As he himself was thoroughly honest, he also trusted others to his own disadvantage, and bad debts finally compelled him to go out of business. He had a good house of 7 rooms in a quarter acre of land.

He was five feet five inches high; average weight, 160 pounds; dark blue eyes and dark brown hair. He was a carpenter and farmer. Incidentally, as circumstances necessitated, he turned his attention to other employments. At one time he kept cows and sold milk; at another he bought apples in the country and sold them in the town; at another, he sold tinware through the country. He was badly injured several times; in 1854, fell from a scaffold and broke collar bone; at another time was injured in the leg with an axe and nearly bled to death. He was also unfortunate with his horses and cattle, losing a number by accidents on the railroad. For several years he had his home with his son George. His children were: Rebecca Louisa; William, born and died Oct. 30, 1849, in Philadelphia; Eleanor O., Mary E., Rachel G., Angeline; Caroline and Sarah, twins, born prematurely, Nov. 23, 1860, at Alliance, Ohio; Caroline lived three hours, Sarah died Jan. 1, 1861; George Lynes, David Coston, Charles Leonard, James Franklin.

[Ann Zelley (Megonigal), daughter of Aaron and Rhoda Zelley, was born at Mount Holly, N. J., Dec. 1, 1827. While still an infant she was taken by her uncle and aunt, Megonigal, and reared by them; receiving the name Ann Zelley Megonigal. She married David W. Lamb. Died May 5, 1887.]

Rebecca Louisa, the first child of David and Ann Lamb, was born in Philadelphia, May 11, 1848. Married Jan. 2, 1867, Charles C. Steinbarger. [He was then a widower with three boys. Was born Dec. 20, 1831, at Piqua, Shelby County, Ohio. His father removed thence in 1836 to Elkhart township, Noble County, Indiana, where he entered two sections of land and built a saw and grist mill on the

Elkhart River. Charles remained in the grist mill until his marriage, after which he gave his attention to farming and stock and poultry raising. The farm consists of 120 acres of good land, and lies across the road from his father's in a little village named Springfield.] She had six children, four of whom are living—one daughter and three sons. She was a member of the Freewill Baptist Church. The names of the children are as follows: Milton Steinbarger, married and has several children. Mary Steinbarger, married Ezra Chaffee, and has several children. Charles Steinbarger; Fred Steinbarger, born July 27, ——. Rebecca died June 29, 1904.

Eleanor O., third child of David and Ann Lamb, and second to live beyond infancy, was born in Philadelphia August 10, 1851. Married March 9, 1871, to John H. Frick. [He was a farmer and lived on a farm of 80 acres in Noble County, Indiana.] She has six children living, four daughters and two sons, and has lost three by death; Jessie, Mattie, born February 2, 1878, married and has one child; Nellie married and has one child; Mary, George and Nina.

Mary E., fourth child of David and Ann Lamb, was born in Philadelphia August 10, 1853. Married March 26, 1871, to Absalom Rickert. [He was from Canada; a carpenter; owned a house and lot; worked for David Lamb.] She died January 15, 1879. She had three children. The eldest, a girl, age two years, set herself on fire one Sunday and was burned so badly that she died in a few hours. Another child, Rebecca Rickert, was buried June 28, 1885, and another daughter, Maggie, is living.

Rachel G., fifth child of David and Ann Lamb, was born May 30, 1855, at Alliance, Ohio. Married Sept. 14, 1873, Thomas J. Walker. [He was born July 28, 1846, in Randolph township, Portage County, Ohio; moved to Indiana in April, 1865; has a farm of 40 acres. His father died when he was a boy. The Lambs knew him in Ohio.] She is a member of the Methodist Church. Her children are: Armindia L., born Sept. 26, 1874; Mary A., born March 14, 1878; Charles F., born Nov. 2, 1881, died Nov. 6, 1881, of convulsions; David Astin, born Dec. 17, 1883, died Feb. 5, 1884, of disease of lung; Angeline, born October —, 1886; Glenn, born Jan. 19, 1894, in Goshen.

Armindia Walker was married Dec. 22, 1892, to Isaac Thompson in Goshen. They have two children, one born in Aug., 1895, the other, Elmer, in Goshen Oct. 20, 1898.

Angeline, sixth child of David and Ann Lamb, was born Sept. 30, 1857, at Alliance, Ohio. Unmarried. Had loss of voice from paralysis of vocal cords for a dozen years or more from about 1882. She recovered her voice entirely.

George Lynes, ninth child of David and Ann Lamb, and sixth to live beyond infancy, was born Feb. 18, 1862, at Alliance, Ohio. Married May 18, 1882, to Maggie Carpenter. [She was one of three children; two brothers. Her father had been in the army; died when she was a baby; her mother draws a pension. Died Dec. 9, 1891, in Goshen.] They had three children, all born in Goshen, Indiana, as follows: Anna Grace, born July 17, 1883; Lottie May, born May 9, 1886; Mable Irene, born Nov. 26, 1891.

In June, 1886, having invented and patented a scrubbing brush, he and Charles E. Chamberlain engaged in its manufacture, with a capital of less than $100. They were very successful. The firm was known as the Latta-Lamb Company, incorporated stock company, capital $25,000; $20,000 was paid in; manufactured novelties in furniture. George owned half the stock and was general manager. In March, 1900, he removed to Nappanee, Ind., and went into business for himself; the manufacture of screens, easels, book cabinets, brushes and novelties in furniture; has been very successful. In partnership with Joseph P. Moore, he also keeps a summer hotel called Lake View Hotel, at Lake Wawasee, Indiana, where they own much real estate. They have a steamboat and naphtha launch running on the lake. He married a second time, Dec. 1, 1892, Mrs. Clara Warren Butler. [Clara Warren, daughter of a widow, J. E. Warren, had three brothers and one sister; she was born at Litchfield, Hillsdale Co., Mich., July 27, 1862. Married George Butler, who died about one year afterwards. She was bookkeeper for several years with the Latta-Lamb Co.] No children by this marriage.

David Coston Lamb. Born Aug. 23, 1864, near Alliance, Ohio. Married Nov. 7, 1889, in Goshen, Ind., to Lillie W. Weybright, of that place. [She is about the same age as David. Her father, a widower, lives in Los Angeles, Cal. She has four sisters.] For several years he was foreman of

the factory of the Latta-Lamb Co. Afterwards in Syracuse, Ind., with two other parties, manufacturing novelties in furniture. Removed to North Manchester, Ind., about 1900. Sold out his interest in 1902 and removed to Los Angeles; is manufacturing Grille work and doing well. They have three children: Edith, born July 23, 1890; Clyde Weybright, born June, 1893; and Arthur, born at North Manchester about 1902.

Charles Leonard Lamb. Born January 21, 1868, in Locke Township, Ind., in a log house in the woods. Married July 26, 1888, at Bristol, Ind., Emma Culbertson. [Her parents removed soon after her marriage to Grand Island, Neb., where they now live.] They have always lived in Goshen. He is President and General Manager of the Goshen Novelty and Brush Company. Charles Lamb is considered quite a genius and designer, and a good boat builder. They have two children, daughters: Helen L., born Aug. 30, 1889, and Wilma, born ———.

James Franklin Lamb. Born March 11, 1870, in Locke Township, Ind. Married Sept. 30, 1890, in Goshen, to Fannie Wogoman Graves. [She was born Oct. 12, 1863; first married ——— Wogoman. Her parents are farmers. She has two sisters and 3 (?) brothers.] Frank is a furniture finisher, employed with Latta-Lamb Co. They have three children, as follows: Mary Elmina Lamb, born Aug. 18, 1891; Edna Lamb, born Jan. 1, 1895; Harry Lamb, born Feb. 18, 1898.

Children of Jacob and Delilah Lamb.

Ann Eliza Lamb was born April 12, 1836, in Philadelphia, Charlotte street, above Beaver. She attended the public schools. Was married April 10, 1855, to David Blackman Hershberger, of Philadelphia. [David B. Hershberger was born July 31, 1833, in Philadelphia; son of George Hershberger, who came to Philadelphia from Lancaster, Pa., and Sarah, daughter of David Blackman, of Egg Harbor, N. J. David Hershberger was employed in several ways: shoemaker, car conductor, in the navy yard, assistant assessor, &c.; was private in Company B, 20th Pennsylvania emergency militia, organized June 17, 1863, disbanded August 10. He died of consumption Nov. 3, 1874.] After

her husband's death Eliza supported herself and children, living in Philadelphia most of the time. Her children are:

Marietta Schofield Hershberger, born Nov. 29, 1856, in Philadelphia. Married May 23, 1889, to Simeon W. McKee; since marriage has lived in New York city and Brooklyn. No children. *George Washington Hershberger*, born July 21, 1859, in Philadelphia; has worked at several employments. Married June 13, 1888, to Lizzie Miller and has three children: Bertha, born July 22, 1889; David George, born May 8, 1891, and Elizabeth Marie, born Oct. 6, 1892. [Elizabeth Mary Miller was born May 18, 1871, at Hanover on the Main, Germany; daughter of Conrad C. and Marie M. Miller. Simeon W—— McKee was born Aug. 19, 1848, at Belfast, Ireland; son of William and Jane McKee; is a marine engineer.]

Charles Matlack Lamb was born Oct. 14, 1837, in Philadelphia, Third street, above Beaver. Attended public schools, including grammar grades. Afterwards was employed in several businesses in Philadelphia; finally, at 16, began to learn the trade of steam engine and machine building. In 1857 went to Connecticut to put up Chubb's patent ore separators in the Cobalt mines. The next year was in machine shop at Alliance, Ohio. Returned to Philadelphia, July, 1859, when his father died. April 10, 1860, began his life employment in the dental manufacturing company of S. S. White, then at 528 Arch street, Philadelphia. In October, 1887, was transferred to the salesrooms, attending to foreign orders, and is still there. July 8, 1863, enlisted in Union League, 52d Pennsylvania Regiment Emergency Troops; was in color guard, Company H. Served most of the time in the mining districts of Pennsylvania assisting recruiting officers; discharged Sept. 1.

Married Oct. 21, 1868, to Sallie Butterfeld [she was daughter of Jesse S. and Hannah W. Butterfield, of Philadelphia; born Nov., 1840; died Dec. 4, 1868]. May 29, 1873, married Mary Weyant, of Philadelphia [born Jan. 15; died Feb. 26, 1900]. Their children are: *Laura Weyant*, born April 22, 1874, and *Florence May*, born May 10, 1876; both in Philadelphia, at 1115 Marlborough street. Oct. 13, 1903, the family removed to 431 East Walnut Lane, Ger-

mantown. Laura has been teaching public school some years.

David Henry Lamb was born March 2, 1839, in Philadelphia, Fourth street, above Poplar. He attended the public schools, including one year in the Central High School, which he left in 1853. Afterward was employed in several places of business, the most interesting of which probably was in the service of Wyman, the Magician and Ventriloquist. In 1856, worked for some months at South Bend, Ind., surveying in the great Kankakee swamp. For a few months in 1859, was at Alliance, Ohio, returning to Philadelphia on the death of his father. Was next in the book business until 1862. In September, 1862, enlisted in Company A, 95th Pennsylvania Volunteers. Participated in campaigns under McClellan, Burnside and Hooker. Was in the Wilderness fight May 3, 1863, at Salem Heights, and after the storming of Marye's Heights was captured and marched to Richmond, Va., arriving Sunday, May 10; was confined in tobacco warehouse on Carey street till Thursday, 14th; paid 50 cents for a loaf of bread. Then removed to Belle Isle, in the James river, opposite Richmond. There he was fed on one cracker daily for three days. Then paroled and marched to City Point, transferred to Annapolis, arriving Sunday, May 17, and thence to Camp Parole near Annapolis, where he was detailed as clerk. September 18, exchanged. In June, 1865, was transferred to Washington, office of Commissary of Subsistence; July 3, discharged, and July 10 appointed clerk in Adjutant General's office. About July 1, 1869, was discharged in a general discharge. In June 1870, appointed clerk in Ninth Census Office. June 18, 1872, transferred to Indian Bureau. Resigned November 1, and appointed clerk in Treasury Department, where he continued till his death, December 20, 1890, from abscess of brain.

May 19, 1861, he married Mary Ann Wilson, of Philadelphia. [She was born July, 1841, and was the daughter of John H. and Susan B. Wilson, of Philadelphia. Since the death of her husband she has been employed as clerk in the Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.; lives at 3116 Fourteenth Street, N. W.]

They had one child, *John Melvin Lamb*, who was born

March 19, 1862, in Philadelphia. Attended the public schools of Washington, D. C. Graduated June 17, 1879, at Spencerian Business College, Washington. Was employed from June 12, 1881, severally in the offices of the Chief Signal Officer, Adjutant General and Surgeon General of the Army. Graduated in medicine at Howard University Medical College March 10, 1884, in which college he afterward served as Lecturer on Histology and Microscopy, and was Professor of Physiology from October, 1886, till the present time. Engaged in business as manager, afterward proprietor of "Anton Fischer's Dry Cleaning and Dye Works," 906 G Street, N. W., Washington. September 8, 1885, he married Pauline Fischer. [Pauline Fischer was born Jan. 19, 1861; daughter of Anton David and Bertha Fischer, of Leipzig, Germany; both were residents of Washington for many years. Pauline attended the public schools of Washington and assisted her father in his business until her marriage.] They have three children: Geraldine Francis, born June 9, 1886; Emeric David, Sept. 19, 1891, and Eugene Melvin, March 7, 1894; all born in Washington.

Caroline Blake Lamb was born April 15, 1841, in Philadelphia, Pa., Charlotte street, below Beaver. She attended the public schools. Oct. 16, 1859, was married to Wm. H. Cottman, [Wm. Henry Cottman was born Sunday, May 15, 1836; son of John and Mary (Foster) Cottman; was a mechanical dentist; employed in the S. S. White dental manufactory, Philadelphia; served in Emergency Troops, Pennsylvania, in 1863; was accidentally killed Sept. 16, 1900, in Philadelphia]. After the death of her husband, Caroline kept a store for a while. The family lived in Philadelphia until April, 1874, when they removed to Burlington County, N. J., living mainly at Palmyra; May 5, 1884, they returned to Philadelphia. Her children, all but the last of whom were born in Philadelphia, were:

Isabelle L. Cottman, born Friday, Nov. 30, 1860; died Jan. 9, 1894. *Ella Winifred Cottman*, born Saturday, Dec. 13, 1862; married Sept. 20, 1885, to Edward H. Crumley; two children: Howard Clifton, born May 22, 1889; Clarence Arthur, born Feb. 18, 1895. The family lived at Woodbury, N. J. [Edward Hunt Crumley was born Sept. 23, 1862,

at Trenton, N. J.; son of Charles and Susan E. Crumley; died March 6, 1904.] *Clara Marie Cottman*, born Saturday, June 8, 1867; married Clement Morton, Dec., 1885; four children, born in Philadelphia: Bessie May, born Nov. 14, 1886; Russell Clements, born April 18, 1891; Helen, born Oct. 6, 1895, died Dec. 4, 1901; Ralph Theodore, born March 19, 1903. [Thomas Clements Morton was born Dec. 6, 1864, at Parry, N. J.; son of Timothy and Elizabeth Clements Morton; is conductor on street cars.] *Jessie Irene Cottman*, born Saturday, Jan. 1, 1870; died Dec. 4, 1889. *Bertha Caroline Cottman*, born Friday, Aug. 2, 1872; died May 6, 1892. *Effie Estelle Cottman*, born at Palmyra, April 15, 1877; died Dec. 21, 1899.

Daniel Smith Lamb, named after his uncle, Daniel Smith, was born in Philadelphia, Charlotte street, below Beaver, May 20, 1843. Attended the public schools; graduated July, 1859, with degree of A. B. at the Central High School, from which also he received the degree of A. M. in July, 1864. He worked at various things, mainly in the book business; for 6 months at the old house of Leary, Getz & Co. (*i. e.* John R. Senior). Shortly after the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted (Sep. 24, 1861,) in Company E, 36th (afterwards changed to 81st) Pennsylvania Volunteers. Served with the troops in Army of Potomac till taken sick with typhoid fever and admitted April 1, 1862, to Military Hospital, Alexandria, Va. After convalescence he remained on duty in hospital till transferred to Washington to Army Medical Museum, Oct. 20, 1865. In the meantime he had been appointed Hospital Steward, U. S. A. Studied medicine and graduated March 6, 1867, at Georgetown Medical School, Washington. Generals U. S. Grant and O. O. Howard, U. S. A., attended the Commencement. April 1, 1868, he was appointed an Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., on duty at the Museum, and July 16, 1892, was made Pathologist of the Museum, a position which he still holds.

Dr. Lamb has been connected with many societies: Medical Association and Medical Society of the District of Columbia, President of the latter; American Medical Association, Secretary and Vice President Association American Anatomists, Fellow American Association Advancement

Science, President Association Acting Assistant Surgeons U. S. A., President Washington Anthropological Society, Vice President Washington Academy Sciences. Served as Professor Materia Medica and Therapeutics 1873–7 and Professor Anatomy 1877–1904 Howard Medical School, Washington. Has published many monographs on medical and anthropological subjects, the principal of which were "Mechanical Suffocation," in Witthaus & Becker's *Medical Jurisprudence;*" "Rules of Health," by himself and wife, and the "History of the Medical Department Howard University." Among his many *post mortem* examinations were those of Vice President Henry Wilson, President Garfield and the assassin Guiteau.

Dr. Lamb was twice married: first, Elizabeth Scott, of Philadelphia, May 20, 1868; second, Isabel Haslup, of Washington, July 3, 1899. His children by first marriage were Lillie Fraley, Robert Scott and Ethel; by second marriage, Ella, Delilah Susannah; all born in Washington. *Lillie Fraley Lamb* was born Feb. 14, 1871, at 1111 Thirteenth Street, N. W.; attended the public schools; married Matthew Carney; her children, all born at 800 Tenth Street, N. W., are Ethel Lamb, born June 14, 1898, Ruth, born Dec. 3, 1900, and Matthew, born July 20, 1902. [Matthew Carney was born in Washington Sept. 28, 1874; son of William and Winifred Kelly Carney. He keeps a lunch room.] *Robert Scott Lamb* was born Oct. 15, 1876, at 1324 V Street, N. W. Attended the public schools and graduated at the Central High School June 22, 1893. Attended one year at Cornell Univerity, Ithaca, N. Y.; afterwards attended the Medical Department of Howard University, Washington, and graduated M. D. May 6, 1898. For one and-a-half years was an Assistant Medical Examiner Pennsylvania R. R.; then returned to Washington and has since practised medicine there; specialty, diseases of Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. Married Feb. 5, 1901, Sarah Keen, of Washington. Is an Assistant Surgeon Episcopal Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital, and has also served as Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy and Assistant in Physiology at the Howard Medical School, and Professor Physiology, U. S. College Veterinary Surgeons, Washington. [Sarah Keen is daughter of George Timothy and Sarah McCloskey Keen, of Washington; was born March

29, 1877.] *Ethel Lamb*, born at 1324 V Street, N. W., March 11, 1885, died June 3, 1886. *Ella Lamb*, born at 800 Tenth Street Sept. 19, 1900, died Sept. 25, 1900. *Delilah Susannah Lamb*, born Nov. 28, 1901, same place, and died Aug. 7, 1902.

[Elizabeth Scott was born September 12, 1845, at Germantown, Philadelphia; first child of Robert and Hannah Evans Fraley Scott. She attended the public schools of Philadelphia, graduated from the Girls' High and Normal School February 2, 1866, and afterwards taught in the schools until her marriage. Died October 31, 1895. She was connected with the Associated Charities, Washington City Orphan Asylum, and Newsboys' Home; also a member of religious and literary Societies; a woman of great personal beauty, charm of manner, of good business and administrative ability.

[Isabel Haslup, second wife of Dr. Lamb, was born Sept. 16, 1864, at Laurel, Md.; seventh child of Jonathan Waters and Susannah (Harrison) Haslup. She attended the public schools and graduated in 1885 from the Maryland State Normal School. Taught school in Maryland and Washington till 1892; studied medicine and graduated M. D. at the Medical Department Howard University, Washington, in 1897, since which she has practised medicine in Washington. Was assistant in Gynecology for three years at the College; Attending Physician Woman's Clinic, 1898–1902; member of Board of Directors and Trustee of same since 1902; member Executive Committee Association for Care of Destitute Colored Women and Children. In 1903, was appointed Medical Inspector of Public Schools, Washington. Member of Medical Association and Society, D. C., and other societies.]

Robert Blake Lamb was born May 7, 1846, in Philadelphia, Charlotte street, below Beaver. Attended the public schools from 1853 to 1857, after which he was variously employed. In 1862 he went to Ohio and farmed; lived mainly at Sycamore; also at McCutcheonville and Dunkirk. April 7, 1868, went to Omaha, Neb.; lived also at Cedar Bluffs, Fremont and Grand Island, Neb.; part of the time caterer at hotel at Fremont. In Jan., 1871, went to Davenport, Iowa; learned and practiced telegraphy; moved

to Newton. Married Jan. 15, 1879, Leonora Warren, of Newton. [Leonora Warren was daughter of Henry Keith and Sarah Warren, of Newton; she was born Aug. 23, 1858.] Robert was also employed in the railroad office at Newton. Feb. 25, 1886, he was clerk in Land Office at Garden City, Mo. Dec. 17, 1886, he and his wife went to Ouray, Col., on account of her bad health. In Dec., 1888, they were at Colorado Springs; he was connected with the railroad and also the silver mines. In 1890 he was at Mt. Sneffels, Col., mine engineer. In 1891 the rest of the family went to the Pacific Coast, leaving him at Sneffels. He divided his time thenceforth between Ouray and Sneffels, mainly at the latter place. The rest of the family spent most of the time at Seattle, Washington, except the boy, who returned to Newton, Iowa, about 1893. Tuesday, March 22, 1900, Robert died at Ouray and was buried there.

His children, both born at Newton, were Harry Warren, born March 12, 1880, graduated at the High School May 29, 1900; is now General Manager of the Santa Rita Store Co., at Santa Rica, N. M.; and Kate E., born Dec. 13, 1881, married Dec. 20, 1903, to C. L. Jones, wholesale shoe dealer, of Pueblo, Col. Mrs. Lamb remarried, to E. F. McAuliffe, of El Paso, Tex.

WILLIAM MATLACK.

FIRST GENERATION.

The genealogy of the Matlack family of New Jersey has been written up especially by Asa Matlack and by Dr. A. M. Stackhouse, of Maple Shade, N. J. WILLIAM MATLACK, or, as some old papers spell it, Macklack, was born about 1648; was one of the "Friends" who came from England in 1677 to Western New Jersey from Cropwell Bishop, a small village in Nottinghamshire. On the 14th of August the ship sighted land at Sandy Hook, Del. It then followed along the Jersey coast to Raccoon creek, where the passengers disembarked. The Commissioners appointed by Wm. Penn and the other Proprietors, and Matlack with them, took a small boat and ascended the river to Chygoes island, a tract of land on which Burlington stands, nearly surrounded by a creek named from an Indian sachem who lived there. Wm. Matlack was the first to leave the boat and set foot on land. [See Clement's Early Newton Settlers, Camden, N. J., 1877, p. 231 *et seq.*, and see Persons who came to America from England, 1600–1700.] As soon as they landed, lots were drawn for the 9-acre lots (see Clement, p. 231, and Basse's book, p. 216). These lots were surveyed by Richard Noble, who was appointed by the Commissioners; he soon afterwards surveyed all the remainder of the island on the west side of High Street and bounded by the river and creek. The lots above mentioned and the remainder of the island were divided among 10 persons (see Basse's book, p. 216). Matlack was a carpenter, and built or helped to build the first two houses in Burlington and helped build the first corn mill (Thomas Olive's) in West Jersey. (See "Introduction.")

Matlack came over as a servant of Daniel Wills, one of the Commissioners, and, after serving him four years, bought from him 100 acres of land between the north and south branches of Penisaukin creek, Chester Township, Burlington County. The consideration was his four years' service and "current country pay." The greater part of this tract is still owned and occupied by Matlack's descendants.

Matlack, Timothy Hancock and John Roberts (see Basse's book, p. 35), took up their land in 1682. These surveys, containing 100 acres each, were generally known as "headlands," being the quantity to which each male person coming as a servant was entitled under the regulation established by the proprietors. Many young men were styled servants and received their 100 acres of land, who were persons of education, and afterwards became prominent citizens in the country.

The land was near the Indian town of Penisaukin, where the natives for many years afterwards had a village, and where still (1877) the remains of their graveyard may be seen. These burial places were held by the Indians in much reverence and respect, and they made long journeys to them; showing a tenderness of feeling and a degree of refinement not always found in civilization.

This stream, Penisaukin creek, bears one of the few Indian names that have come down to the present generation, although much corrupted. The three men above named called the land Penisaukin, after the stream. The word has been spelled in various ways with as many definitions.

New settlements were made in a short time and increased until a meeting of Friends was established in the house of Timothy Hancock in 1685, by the consent of Burlington Friends. This was held on alternate first days with one at the house of John Kay, on the north branch of Cooper's creek for the accommodation of Friends at Penisaukin and Evesham. These were continued until about 1707. At these places many marriages were solemnized during this time.

Matlack built a house where the house of Charles Haines now stands. He lived there many years and brought up a large family of children. He married MARY HANCOCK in 1682.

In 1701 he bought from Richard Heritage about 1,000 acres of land in Waterford and Gloucester Townships, Gloucester (now Camden) County; lying on both sides of the south branch of Cooper's Creek, around and near the White Horse Tavern. In 1714 he gave 500 acres of this tract to his son, *George Matlack*. (Lib. G 2, 143. Lib. A, 09.) The same year he gave the remaining 500 acres to his son, *Timothy Matlack*. (Lib. A, 08.) In 1717 (Lib. A,

50), William Matlack bought 200 acres from John Estaugh, as attorney for John Haddon, in Waterford and Delaware Townships. On this tract is situated the old Matlack graveyard, where lay the remains of nearly all the older branches of the family. *Richard Matlack* settled here in 1721.

The tract of land owned by William Matlack and his sons, John, Timothy and Richard, extended from the White Horse Tavern to the farm of Joseph H. Ellis, both included, lying on both sides of the Moorestown and Woodbury road, and contained some 1,500 acres. It passed out of the name more than 60 years ago (now 1877), part by marriage, but much the largest part by sale.

As an evidence of the little interest taken in agriculture during the first 150 years of the settlement of this part of New Jersey, it is worthy of remark that this land of William Matlack and his sons was underlaid with green sand-marl, the fertilizing properties of which are now so well understood. The existence of this peculiar deposit must have been known to the dwellers of that region of country, for no well could be dug nor excavation made in which it would not appear; and yet there is no evidence that this material had been used upon the soil until within the last 40 years (Clement, 1877). This was, therefore, one of the best agricultural districts in the State. The disregard of this fertilizer is explained by the little value of farm products at that time, and the consequent lack of interest in increasing crops or improving soil. This section of country was also covered with timber; and the thick underbrush growing from the rich soil made the best cover for game. (See Clement, p. 261.)

The following is taken from Basse's book, p. 216: "William Matlack, of the County of Burlington, in the Province of New Jersey, aged about 72 years, came before me, the underwritten, being his Majesty's Judge of the Common Pleas for said county, and, upon his solemn affirmation, did declare that he, the said William Matlack, about the latter end of October in the year (1677), came to Burlington, along with his then master, Daniel Wills, who was one of the commissioners for laying out the lands in Western Division of New Jersey, and several others in the first boate that came there to settle the said Town of Bur-

lington; and that, as soon as he and the rest were landed, he was present and saw the lots fairly drawn for the nine acre lots mentioned in the next page and on the other side of this leaf in this book; which lots were surveyed by Richard Noble; and that the said lots fell to the ten persons mentioned in said page, and in the three following pages, and in the same order as they are there set down. And further, this deponent says that he is well assured and very well knows that the said Richard Noble was appointed surveyor by the commissioners, and did soon after survey all the remaining part of the Island on the west side of the High Street, and bounded by the river and creek; and when it was divided, it was lotted to the said ten persons according as in the said two pages it is particularly described.

"Attested before me, this tenth day of December, in the seventh year of the reign of King George of Great Britain, Anno Domini, 1720. JOSHUA HUMPHREYS."

Matlack saw a town rise up in the midst of a forest, surrounded by a thriving population, busy in clearing the land and enjoying the reward of their labor. His leisure hours were spent among the natives, watching their peculiarities and striving to win their good will. Following the example and advice of the commissioners, his promises to them were faithfully kept and every contract strictly adhered to.

When William Matlack died is unknown, but he died after 1720. He lived to see his youngest daughter the mother of 7 children. Tradition says that he died in his 90th or 91st year and would have lived longer if his tools had not been hid from him, for he took delight in having his accustomed tools to work with, and when he could not have them he died. It is presumed that he and his wife were the ancestors of all of the name of Matlack on this continent. The Matlack family in New Jersey has been remarkably prolific. The descendants have found their way into every State of the Union.

Their children were JOHN, who married HANNAH HORNER and Mary Lee; *George*, who married Mary Foster in 1709 at Burlington meeting, and Mary Hancock; *Mary*, who married Jonathan Haines in 1711 at Newton meeting

[Haines was son of John Haines] and Daniel Morgan; *William*, who married Ann Antrim in 1713 at Burlington meeting; *Richard*, who married Rebecca Haines in 1721 at Evesham meeting, and Mary Cole in 1745 at Chester meeting; *Joseph*, who married Rebecca Haines in 1722 at Chester meeting; *Timothy*, who married Mary Haines in 1720 at Haddonfield meeting; *Jane*, who married Irvin, and *Sarah*, who married Carlyle Haines in 1721 at Evesham meeting.

JOHN MATLACK.

SECOND GENERATION.

John Matlack eldest child of William and Mary Matlack, was born in 1684. In 1705 bought from Francis Collins 200 acres in Waterford township; married Hannah Horner in 1707 at Burlington meeting, and settled on this land 3 miles east of Haddonfield on north side of most northerly branch of main south branch of Cooper's creek. A part of the estate was in 1877, owned by the heirs of John Wilkins, deceased, who resided there. The old house which John built stood a short distance from the handsome building of the present occupants, and was pulled down about 1875. Their children were Isaac and *Amy*, *Jacob*, who married Ruth ————, and *John*, who married Hannah Shivers in 1736. Amy married William Ellis and had a son Josiah, who was born in 1777 and married Sarah Ellis, who was born in 1781. Hannah Matlack died and John Matlack married Mary Lee. He died in 1765.

ISAAC MATLACK.

THIRD GENERATION.

Isaac Matlack, son of John and Hannah Matlack, was born March 14, 1708; married Rebecca Bates May 28, 1733. The following is a copy of the marriage license:

"Isaac Matlack to Rebecca Bate

"Be it Remembered, That on the Twenty Eighth Day of May in the Sixth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Second King of Great Britain, &c.

Anno Domini, One Thousand, Seven Hundred and Thirty Three LICENCE of Marriage was granted by his Excellency William Crosby, Esqr Governour of the Provinces of New-Jersey and New-York, &c. unto Isaac Matlack of the Township of Waterford in the County of Gloucester carpenter of the one Party; AND Rebecca Bate of the same place Spinster of the other Party.

"Given under the said Governour's Hand and Prerogative Seal of the Province of New-Jersey aforesaid, and dated the Day and Year above-written.

"Entered in the Secretary's
"Office at Burlington. "SAML BUSTILL *Secry*"

Isaac Matlack kept a tavern awhile at Haddonfield; bought land of James Wilde; sold 5 acres to Thomas Cole in 1740.

[Rebecca Bates was born March 11, 1710.] They had children JOHN; *Simeon* born July, 1737; *Samuel* born March, 1757 and married Elizabeth Burroughs, March, 1782; and *Hope* born September 10, 1741, married Daniel Carty.

JOHN MATLACK.

FOURTH GENERATION.

JOHN MATLACK, son of ISAAC and REBECCA MATLACK, was born Dec. 2 or 12, 1733. Married ANN FURGURSON, December 12, ——. She was the daughter of Irish parents.

The children were: *Ann*, who married Frederick Pyles; *Abigail*, who married Joseph Brown, and afterwards Abel Ashead; *Abraham*, who died in childhood; *John*, who died of smallpox; *Median*, a shoemaker, who went about making shoes; married a woman in Virginia; *Rachel*, who married Isaac Bryant; *Sarah*, who married a man in Philadelphia; *Mary*, who married William Haines; *Joseph*, who was accidentally shot while a child, and JACOB MATLACK, who married *Sebilla Ellis*.

JACOB MATLACK.

FIFTH GENERATION.

JACOB MATLACK (or Matlock), son of JOHN and ANN MATLACK, was born Dec. 19, 1762, in Waterford, Gloucester

L of C

(now Camden) County, N. J. He lived there until a few years before applying for his pension, when he moved to Philadelphia, and died there Feb. 2, 1857. In his application for pension in 1832 he "affirmed," stating that in August, 1777, then not quite 15 years old, he volunteered for one month under Capt. John Stokes in Col. Joseph Ellis' command of N. J. militia [at that time the British army was moving forward to occupy Philadelphia, accomplished Sep. 26, 1777]. [In addition to furnishing men to the Continental troops, "Jersey Line," the province organized its militia for its own defence; and later still "embodied" troops called State Troops, for the same purpose. The position of the province between New York and Philadelphia, which were occupied from time to time by the British, exposed it to frequent invasion, and to the ravages of the Tories, refugees and foraging parties. The pay, rations and other allowances, were the same as for the Continental troops. Each man found his own musket, bayonet, cartouch (cartridge), bed and blanket.] He marched from Waterford to Haddonfield, where the troops rendezvoused. Thence he often went down to Cooper's Ferry as a guard and patrolling the country. [As soon as the enemy occupied New York city and Staten Island the New Jersey militia companies were divided into classes for alternate monthly duty on alarm in emergencies to guard the lines, patrol the country, and especially to repel foraging parties and to prevent Tories from trading with or otherwise aiding the enemy, often making prisoners of the Tories.] Under the same officers he served three months from Oct., 1777, patroling in the vicinity of Haddonfield and Woodbury, and down to Red Bank, on the Delaware river, a few days before the attack on that fort and the forts on Mud (now League) Island. In November he was in a skirmish near Gloucester. In December an unarmed English brig was caught in the ice just below Philadelphia; he helped to capture and strip the vessel and take prisoners and carry them to Haddonfield. In March, 1778, he was "out" another month, most of the time at Haddonfield, under Capt. John Hider* and Col. Jos. Ellis. In July, 1779, he volunteered [apparently under the act of June 2d of that year, which embodied the militia

*This name does not appear in the New Jersey Register of Revolution troops.

to serve until December 15th. The method of monthly rotation had been found inconvenient and expensive, interfering with farming. A bounty of 50 dollars was given] for 6 months with Capt. John Davis in the command of Gen. Nathaniel Heard, and marched to Morristown to wait for the troops from West Jersey; on their arrival they patrolled the country to Elizabethtown, remaining several weeks; thence to Woodbridge, 8 miles distant; then in 6 weeks returning to Elizabethtown, where he was discharged. During the last tour he was in a severe skirmish with a body of Tories at Amboy; they had crossed from Staten Island and captured some cattle; these were recovered. In 1780 he engaged to serve 6 months [apparently under the act of June 7, 1780; the time to expire January 1, 1781. A mileage of one dollar a mile was ordered paid, and a bonus above Continental pay and rations of 60 dollars a month, Continental money]; with Capt. John Wood, going to Monmouth, N. J.; thence to Middletown, where Col. John Holmes [according to the New Jersey Register, Capt. John Holmes resigned May 27, 1777, because of disability. It was probably Col. Asher Holmes, who was commissioned Colonel of a battalion of State troops June 7, 1780] was in command, taking the place of troops whose term had expired; he was stationed there until discharged, January 1, 1781. During this tour they had a skirmish with some Tories. These stations or rendezvous of troops were places whence detachments were ordered to guard the sessions of the court and the jails, conducting prisoners to and from them or to places to be exchanged, and was himself so employed.

After the war he lived at Waterford, but at one time in Gloucester with his brother-in-law Frederick Pyles; about 1807 in harvest time the house was burnt down and Matlack's papers were burned. [One of the witnesses to the pension declaration was James Matlock, living in Gloucester County in 1832.] In 1833 his name appears in a transfer of church property at Fairview, near Bridgeboro, N. J. He died in Philadelphia, Feb. 2, 1857; buried in Haddonfield.

He was placed on the pension roll either Jan. 3 or June 30, 1833 (both dates are given in the published pension list, 1835). The pension began March 4, 1831. He was paid $56.66 annually; in all $169.98. His age at the time of

pension was 72. He was paid in New Jersey, but lived in Philadelphia, part of the time.

With regard to spelling the name Matlack or Matlock it may be said that he always insisted that the "o" was correct. But most of his ancestors and descendants spelled the name with the "a." Those persons who are familiar with old style spelling and its vagaries will readily understand the vagary in this case.

He was married to SEBILLA ELLIS Dec. 28, 1782, at the Old Swedes Church, Philadelphia. [See Pennsylvania Archives, Vol. VIII, pp. 361 and 444.] His children were *Nehemiah*, born May 23, 1782, married Pomelia Hubbard; *Mary*, Oct. 5, 1784; *Hezekiah*, Aug. 6, 1786, married daughter of Aaron Githins; PRISCILLA, Feb. 10, 1789; *Ellis*, Feb. 25, 1791, married Elizabeth, daughter of Aaron Githins; *Mason*, March 9, 1794; *Hope*, July 7, 1796, married Peter Whiteman, of Philadelphia; *Joseph*, Dec. 19, 1798, married Harriet ——, afterwards Christina ——; Joseph died March, 1866; *George W.*; and *Thomas*, Oct. 28, 1803.

PRISCILLA MATLACK.

SIXTH GENERATION.

See WILLIAM LAMB.

Priscilla E. Matlock was born at Waterford, N. J., February 10, 1789. Nothing is known particularly of her youth. Was married January 6, 1808, to William Lamb. Was small in stature, with blue eyes and dark hair. Dressed as a "Friend." In religion a Methodist. For several years she and her daughter, Angeline, lived together until the mother died of paralysis September 3, 1856, in Philadelphia; was then living on Rachel Street, between Poplar and Laurel. [Note.—I think that the initial "E" of her name is an abbreviation of "Ellis," probably after her mother. Her daughter Angeline says "Ettie," but I am hardly ready to accept that name.]

THE OTHER CHILDREN OF JACOB AND SEBILLA MATLACK, SIXTH GENERATION.

George Washington Matlack was born June 28, 1801; married Nov. 29, 1827, to Mary Ann Spencer. [She was

born Dec. 23, 1804; died at Charlestown, N. J., March 1, 1881; was the daughter of Samuel Spencer who was born July 22, 1775, and Mary Colons, born Feb. 3, 1781.] The family lived in New Jersey, near Beverly, and afterwards near the Rancocas Creek; in 1854 all except the married daughters, Rebecca and Sebilla went to South Bend, Ind. George died Feb. 1, 1860. The children were as follows:

Rebecca Ann, born July 20, 1828, married Josiah Grant, died May 8, 1889. Children: Mary Anna, who married Wm. Craythorn, died Nov. 1, 1868; Lydia, who married George Bentcliff, and lived at Eddington, Bucks Co., Pa.; dead; Edwin, who married, and lived at Beverly, N. J.; and Ida, who married Jackson Brown and lives at Croydon, Bucks Co., Pa. *Seth Ellis*, born Aug. 14, 1831; married, first Lydia Thompson; no children; afterward married Elizabeth Crawford; children, Schuyler Colfax, William Henry and Gracie (who died); Seth died March, 1895. *George Washington*, born Oct. 14, 1832, died July 1, 1833. *Sebilla Ellis*, born Sept. 3, 1834; married Charles Severs; died March 3, 1887. Their children were: William Henry, born August 8, 1853; Mary Emma, Nov. 23, 1855, and Newton Stockton, Sept. 27, 1867. William Henry Sever was married about October, 1876, and has thirteen children, all living in Beverly, N. J. Mary Emma Sever was married Sept. 8, 1874, to Andrew Jackson Jordan; living at Burlington, N. J.; children: Mary Eva, born May 21, 1875; Ella Pearl, June 16, 1878; Cora Sever, June 8, 1883; Frances Cleveland, June 3, 1886; Emily Cleveland, Dec. 30, 1891; Ernest Richard, born Aug. 14, 1893, died Dec. 4, 1895. Newton Stockton Sever was married Mch. 3, 1897 to Mabel Combs. *Samuel Spencer*, born Nov. 27, 1835; married twice; second wife, Rose Peak; lives in Kansas. *Margaret*, born May 13, 1837; married James Kemble; died March 8, 1857. Had twin sons, George Washington (who died early) and Henry Harrison. *Mary Elizabeth*, born March 18, 1839; married James Kemble and afterwards John Goldbury; died Dec. 23, 1877. Children: Sibilla, James, Franklin, and Mary Ella Kemble and John Goldbury. *Henry Harrison*, born Aug. 30, 1841; attended school till 1854; married Sept., 1864, at South Bend, Ind., to Mrs. Sarah A. Simmons. [She was from South Bend. Died childless at Davenport, Iowa, Nov. 20, 1866, of heart disease.] He next married Mary Roberts Kelly, Dec. 4,

1869, at South Bend, Ind. [She was born May 18, 1848, in Burlington County, N. J. Removed to South Bend in 1853 and remained there till her marriage.] He was connected with telegraph work at South Bend, Ind., Toledo, Ohio, Chicago, Ill., Paterson, N. J., and Davenport, Iowa, till 1879; afterwards with telephone work, first at Davenport, as Manager, till 1882; Superintendent of Telephone Company of Iowa and Illinois, 1882–85; Superintendent of Central Union Telephone Company of Indiana, January, 1885, with headquarters at Fort Wayne, Ind. Was telegraph operator in the War Department at Washington, D. C., from June 1, 1861, to Dec. 1, 1862. Has two children: Robert Cutter, who married Josephine Garland, and has a child, Robert Cutter Matlack, Jr.; and William Harry Matlack. *Georgeanna*, born Nov. 4, 1843; married Frederick Kemble; died March 12 or 14, 1872. *Thaddeus Thomas*, born Sept. 5, 1845; married Elizabeth S. Baker, Aug. 26, 1869. The children are Nora Estelle, born March 19, 1870 (married Wm. R. Bauer, Sept. 6, 1892; children, Vera Ruth, born June 17, 1893); Iva May, born March 26, 1875 (married Oct. 31, 1893, Elbert N. Schumaker; children, Zuma May, born Feb. 22, 1895, Ruth Elberta, Nov. 28, 1896, Erma Isabelle, Feb. 26, 1899, Thaddeus Hanford, Feb. 16, 1904), and Hanford Ray, born March 6, 1879 (married June 30, 1904, to Jennie L. Beckley).

HANCOCK.

MARY HANCOCK.

In 1681 Timothy Hancock and his sister MARY came to Western New Jersey from Brayles, Warwickshire, England, on board the "Paradice," Capt. Evele. It is presumed that marriageable women were scarce in the new country for in 1682, when she was only 16 years old, she married WILLIAM MATLACK.

Timothy Hancock located 100 acres of land running from the north to the south branch of Penisaukin Creek adjoining the land of Matlack, and built a house thereon a little west of Matlack's; lived there several years and at his house a meeting for religious worship was set up by the Friends in 1685, and another at Burlington, at the house of John Kay, on alternate first days, to accommodate Friends at Evesham and about Penisaukin and Cooper's creek. These meetings were continued till 1707 at least, as the records show that marriages took place as late as that year. In 1692 Timothy deeded a half acre of ground on the north branch of Penisaukin Creek near his own house for a graveyard. He subsequently sold his property to Wm. Matlack.

Timothy Hancock was married in 1684 to Rachel Firman in open court at Burlington (minute book on file with Secretary of State), and is known to have had at least the following children: Elizabeth, who married Robert Braddock, at the Newton meeting in 1709; Sarah, who in 1711 married Thomas Smith at same meeting; Ann, who in 1713 married Mark Stratton at Evesham meeting; Hannah, who married Emanuel Stratton in the same year and at the same meeting; John, who in 1719 married Mary Curnell at the Chester meeting, may also have been his child. Judith Hancock, who married Gilbert Murrell in 1691 in open court at Burlington, and Godfrey Hancock, who was in litigation with Peter Yegou, in 1679, may have been related to Mary and Timothy. For the marriages of the Hancocks, see Clement.

MARY MATLACK died 11th month 20th, 1728, and was buried in Friends' graveyard at Moorestown, N. J.

See Clement's "Early Newton Settlers," pp. 169 and 233.

JOHN STOUT.

FIRST GENERATION.

The genealogy of Stout begins with JOHN STOUT, a gentleman of good position in Nottinghamshire, England.

A manuscript genealogy of the family was compiled by a Mr. Stout and was said to have been at one time in the possession of the father of Ex-Governor Parker of New Jersey, but the latter, when applied to, appeared to have no information on the subject. Partial copies of the MS. are in the hands of Rev. G. C. Schenck of Marlborough, N. J., and Dr. J. E. Stillwell of New York City.

RICHARD STOUT, SR.

SECOND GENERATION.

RICHARD STOUT, son of John and —— Stout, was born probably in Nottinghamshire, England. He had a disagreement with his father which caused him to leave England. He embarked on a man-of-war, served 7 years, and was honorably discharged at New York. (Edwin Salter's Historical Reminiscences of Ocean County, N. J.)

He remained in New York till April 8, 1665, when he became one of the original incorporators of Middletown, East Jersey. He married, while in New York (and therefore before 1665), a widow, whose maiden name was PENELOPE VAN PRINCESS (Lib. III, A, East Jersey Deeds, p. 1, and Richard Stout's will. See also Penelope van Princess). He was one of the largest landed proprietors. He lived at Middletown until his death at an advanced age in 1705. His will was dated June 9, 1703; was proved October 23, 1705.

His children were mentioned in his will (See Abstracts of Patents, No. XIV, p. 3, Secretary of State, Albany, N. Y. Also unindexed files of Monmouth County Wills, Secretary of State, Trenton, N. J.).

John, who married prior to 1675 Elizabeth ———, died prior to March 11, 1717, and had at least one child, "Capt. Richard Stout, of Middletown, Gentleman," who disposed

in 1717 of some property which he had inherited from his father (Lib. D, II, East Jersey Deeds, p. 228); RICHARD, JR.; *James*, first mentioned in 1675, married Elizabeth ———; *Peter*, first mentioned in 1675; *Sarah*, first mentioned in 1675; *Mary*, married prior to 1675 James Bond, of Middletown; *Alice*, married prior to 1675 John Thorgmorton, of Middletown; *Jonathan*, of Middletown, married Ann ———, and *David*, of Freehold, N. J., born 1669, married, 1688, Rebecca Ashton. His children were (Dr. Stillwell's copy of MS.); *James*, *Freegift*, *Joseph*, *Benjamin*, *Rebecca*, who married John Manners, *Deliverance* and *Sarah*.

RICHARD STOUT, JR.

THIRD GENERATION.

RICHARD STOUT, JR., second child of Richard and Penelope Stout, was born at Middletown, N. J., date not given. Married prior to 1675 to FRANCES ———. Removed to Squan Beach, N. J. (prior to March 10, 1691), where he was styled a planter (Lib. D, II, East Jersey Deeds, p. 261). Here he raised a large family and was probably the father or grandfather of Rebecca and Penelope Stout, who lived in the neighborhood of Squan Beach; REBECCA, who married JOHN CRANMER, and *Penelope*, who married Jacob Henry Falkenburg in 1731, member of the Little Egg Harbor Monthly Meeting. (See Minutes of the Meeting.)

PENELOPE VAN PRINCESS was born at Amsterdam, Holland, in 1602. She married one of her countrymen, a young man whose name is not given. They came to America in the year ——. The vessel was stranded at Sandy Hook. The husband died. The widow afterwards married Richard Stout. Mrs. Stout died at Middletown in East Jersey in 1712, aged 110 years. It is said that she was buried in the old graveyard near Holmdel, N. J., about 100 yards from the residence of the late John S. Henderson, Esq. (Salter's Reminiscences). She is said to have had by the year 1712, 502 descendants. The following account of her is from Smith's History of New Jersey, p. 65 *et seq:*

"While New York was in possession of the Dutch, about the time of the Indian war in New England, a Dutch ship coming from Amsterdam was stranded on Sandy Hook, but

the passengers got on shore; among them was a young Dutchman who had been sick most of the voyage; he was taken so bad after landing that he could not travel; and the other passengers being afraid of the Indians, would not stay until he recovered, but made what haste they could to New Amsterdam; his wife, however, would not leave him, the rest promised to send as soon as they arrived. They had not been long gone before a company of Indians coming down to the water side, discovered them on the beach, and hastening to the spot, soon killed the man and cut and mangled the woman in such a manner that they left her for dead. She had strength enough to crawl up to some old logs not far distant, and getting into a hollow one, lived mostly in it for several days, subsisting in part by eating the excrescences that grew from it; the Indians had left some fire on the shore, which she kept together for warmth; having remained in this manner for some time, an old Indian and a young one coming down to the beach found her; they were soon in high words, which she afterwards understood was a dispute; the former being for keeping her alive, the other for dispatching. After they had debated the point awhile, the first hastily took her up, and tossing her upon his shoulder, carried her to a place near where Middletown now stands, where he dressed her wounds and soon cured her. After some time the Dutch at New Amsterdam, hearing of a white woman among the Indians, concluded who it must be, and some of them came to her relief; the old man, her preserver, gave her the choice, either to go or stay; she chose the first. A while after marrying to one Stout, they lived together at Middletown among other Dutch inhabitants; the old Indian who saved her life, used frequently to visit her; at one of his visits she observed him to be more pensive than common, and sitting down he gave three heavy sighs; after the last she thought herself at liberty to ask him what was the matter. He told her he had something to tell her in friendship, though at the risk of his own life, which was, that the Indians were that night to kill all the whites, and advised her to go off to New Amsterdam; she asked him how she could get off. He told her he had provided a canoe at a place which he named. Being gone from her, she sent for her husband out of the field, and disclosed the matter to

him, who not believing it, she told him the old man never deceived her, and that she with her children would go; accordingly, going to the place appointed, they found the canoe and paddled off. When they were gone, the husband began to consider the thing, and sending for five or six of his neighbors, they set upon their guard. About midnight they heard the dismal warwhoop; presently came up a company of Indians; they first expostulated, and then told them, if they persisted in their bloody design, they would sell their lives very dear. Their arguments prevailed, the Indians desisted, and entered into a league of peace, which was kept without violation. From this woman, thus remarkably saved, with her scars visible, through a long life, is descended a numerous posterity of the name of Stout, now inhabiting New Jersey. At that time there were supposed to be about fifty families of white people, and five hundred Indians inhabiting those parts."

REBECCA STOUT.

FOURTH GENERATION.

See JOHN CRANMER, JR.

The following information in regard to the Cranmers has been obtained from the Genealogy of Dr. White and Blackman's History of Little Egg Harbor Township:

EDWARD CRANMER.

FIRST GENERATION.

The *Cranmer family* of New Jersey claim descent from the celebrated Thomas Cranmer, Archbishop of Canterbury, who was burned at the stake at Smithfield, England, May 21, 1556, by order of Queen Mary, because of his devotion to Protestantism. There is no evidence, however, to support this claim, because the male line of the Archbishop became extinct. If descended from this family, it could only have been through his brother, *Edward Cranmer*, Archdeacon of Canterbury, who was born in 1535, and died in 1604, aged 69 years, leaving a son, *Thomas* Cranmer.

Blackman, p. 295, says she had seen many Jersey Cranmers who showed a striking resemblance to the likeness of the Archbishop.

THOMAS CRANMER.

SECOND GENERATION.

THOMAS CRANMER, son of Edward and ——— Cranmer, had five sons.

Blackman, p. 294, says that there were at least four original branches of the Cranmers of Ocean and Burlington Counties, whose descendants are so numerous and are so much mixed up by intermarriage of Cranmer with Cranmer that at this late day there is no such thing as untangling the intricate web of their kinship.

The first three generations of the family in New Jersey appear to have written their name Cramer or Crammer, but in 1707 William, the son of the founder of the family, signed himself Cranmer. The first of the family, however, to adopt this spelling was Seymour Cranmer.

WILLIAM CRANMER.

THIRD GENERATION.

WILLIAM CRANMER, date and place of birth and parentage not given, settled originally at Southold, Long Island. Here he was married to ELIZABETH CARWITHY. She was the daughter of David and ——— Carwithy. She died at Elizabethtown, November, 1665. (See Hatfield's History of Elizabeth, p. 72–73.)

William Cranmer removed to Elizabethtown, Essex County, East Jersey; his name appears among those who took the oath of allegiance February 19, 1665. He was appointed a constable of the town April 27, 1670; was one of the freeholders, and had considerable property, most of which he sold in September, 1677, when he removed to the Hoar Kill (now Lewes), Delaware. (See Hatfield's History, pp. 56 and 73.)

(Salter, in Blackman, page 294, says that in 1681 there was a William Cranmer living on Staten Island, and he had sons, Josiah, William and John, who settled in New Jersey.)

He died prior to December 4, 1689, when letters of administration on his estate at Elizabethtown were granted to his eldest son Thomas. His children were: *Thomas*, *William* and JOHN.

JOHN CRANMER, SR.

FOURTH GENERATION.

JOHN CRANMER, SR., third child of William and Elizabeth Cranmer, was born either at Southold, L. I., or at Elizabethtown, N. J., before 1665; he removed with his brother William to the lower part of Burlington County, N. J., where he was converted to the doctrine of the Society of Friends and joined the monthly meeting at Little Egg Harbor. He was married about 1694 to SARAH ———. In 1707 he returned to Elizabethtown, which was in the bounds of the Woodbridge Monthly Meeting, and presented the following certificate of membership:

"At a Monthly Meeting at Nathaniel Hitz Randolph's in Wooudbridge ye 19th Day of ye 4th Month, 1707. At this meeting John Cranmer gave in a Writing to ye Same,

which the Meeting orders to be read—which was done and is as followeth: 'The first of ye third month, 1707. Whereas, John Cranmer and Sarah his wife late of Little Egg harbour have been convinced of ye Truth amongst us whose names are under written and have constantly frequented Meetings and have behaved themselves soberly amongst us and under a Sense of Truth in their hearts tho they are but weak and our desire is that they may be helped by Friends where they come so yt which is good in them may be nourished and yt weak strengthened yt they may grow strong to the glory of God. By Friends at Egg harbour. Edward Andrews. Mordicai Andrews. Richard Willits. Gervis Pharo. Thomas Ridgeway. William Cranmer. Mary Jacobs. Elizabeth Willits. Jane Osborne. Sarah Andrews." (Extracts from minutes of the Woodbridge monthly meeting.) [The above is taken from the "Ancestry of the children of Dr. James W. White."]

In October, 1709, he bought of Thomas Brian of Chesterfield a 32d part of propriety in the province of West Jersey (Lib. BBB, West Jersey Deeds, p. 233), and shortly afterwards took up land in Bass River township, Burlington County. His children were:

John and *Jeremiah* (the latter was born at Elizabethtown, 12th month (February) 4, 1707 (Records of Woodbridge Monthly Meeting),) and probably others.

JOHN CRANMER, Jr.

FIFTH GENERATION.

John Cranmer, Jr., eldest son of John and Sarah Cranmer, yeoman, was born 1695--8; the place unknown. He lived in Bass River township, Burlington County, N. J., and was a member of the Society of Friends. He was married 2d month (April), 1721, to Mary Andrews, at Little Egg Harbor Monthly Meeting. Tradition says she was the daughter of Edward Andrews, but Blackman, p. 301, says that according to a statement in his will, she does not think so; but it was likely that Mary was the daughter of Mordecai Andrews, Sr. (She died shortly afterwards, childless). He married the second time, the 5th month (July), 1726, Rebecca Stout, of Shrewsbury. (See Stout; and

Minutes of Little Egg Harbor Monthly Meeting.) Tradition says that he was the boss carpenter at the building of the first Friends' Meeting House at Tuckerton.

He died some time prior to April 14, 1760, when letters of administration were granted on his estate (Lib. IX, West Jersey Wills, p. 416). His children were (Blackman's History, p. 301): *Jacob*, who married Phoebe Valentine; SEYMOUR; *John*, who married October, 1757, Margaret Smith (daughter of John and Mary Smith. See John Smith); *Rachel*, who married Edward Allen, Sr., of Bass River; *Elizabeth*, who married Jeremiah Mathis, Sr.; *Rebecca*, who married —— Carter, and *Hannah*, who married Joseph Burns, formerly of England.

SEYMOUR CRANMER.

SIXTH GENERATION.

SEYMOUR (written also Semor) CRANMER, yeoman, second child of John and Rebecca Cranmer, was born about 1730, probably in Bass River township. November 17, 1756, he had 100 acres of land surveyed for him on the west side of Bass River (Lib. S, VI, West Jersey Surveys, p. 415). He was married June, 1757 (Blackman says, p. 301, 1754), to MARY SMITH. [She was daughter of John and Mary (Ireland) Smith. She was a member of the Church of England. Her husband's marriage gave great displeasure to the Meeting; and it appointed a committee "to speak with John and Seymour Cranmer for going out to marry." She died in 1807. Her sister *Margaret* married Seymour's brother *John*. (See New Jersey Marriage Licenses, June 23, 1757. Minutes of Little Egg Harbor Monthly Meeting; also David Seaman's Pedigree of John Smith, Esq., pp. 4 and 5.]

His children were: MARY, born about 1758, married WILLIAM ROSE (See William Rose); *Sarah*, died in 1799; *Christiana*, who died in 1824 (Blackman says, p. 301, that she married Hugh Magarthy); *Rebecca*, who married, in 1781, Richard Cranmer, and died in 1811; their children were: Elizabeth, Daniel, Mary, Jesse, Louisa, Smith, Clarkson, Sarah and Richard; Elizabeth Cranmer married Maurice Seaman in 1800, and their children were Daniel,

Jerusha, Ann, Maurice, Joshua, Aaron, Mary and Hannah; *Naomi*, who married Edward Cranmer, and had a son John C.; *Seymour*, Jr., is inserted here by Blackman, p. 301, he married Mary Goldsmith, a widow, and their children were: Sarah Cranmer, Elizabeth Cranmer, (who married James Boden, and their children were: Rebecca and Leander) and Martha Cranmer, (who married Jacob Thomas, and their children were: Mary Ann, John, Samuel, Sarah, Martha, Jane and Elizabeth;) *Catharine; Jesse; Martha*, who married, 1797, James Anderson, and their children were: Mary, Robert, Jane, Thomas, Rebecca Anderson, (who married Jacob Westler, and their children were Jacob and Frederick;) Lucretia Anderson, (who married Francis Ressellet, and their children were: Leopold and Anne;) and Helen Anderson, (who married Frederick Steinberg, and had one child, Rosanna;) *Elizabeth*, born in 1775, died in 1816, married Ziba Mathis, son of Nehemiah Mathis, Sr., and their children were: James, Mary, Daniel, Smith, Jesse and Martha.

There was a Seymour Cranmer, of Burlington County, in the New Jersey troops of the War of the Revolution, who may have been the same individual. (See Stryker's "New Jersey in the Revolution," p. 560.)

For the *collateral* branches of the family of Cranmer see Blackman, p. 294, *et seq.*

Blackman says, p. 295, that William, Josiah, and probably Thomas Cranmer, were the forefathers of the Cranmers of Ocean County, and John and Stephen were the ancestors of the Cranmers of Burlington County, and settled at Bass River. The Cranmers, especially the earlier generations, were notably partial to family names.

Many of the Cranmers were successful seamen. There were many Captain Cranmers. In some cases all the male members of a family were Captains.

The first generations of Cranmers were Friends. The books of the Little Egg Harbor Monthly Meetings record a number of marriages of Cranmers.

MARY CRANMER.

SEVENTH GENERATION.

See WILLIAM ROSE.

JOHN SMITH, Sr.

FIRST GENERATION.

The genealogy of Smith begins with JOHN SMITH, Esq., of London, England, who married SARAH HOWARD, June 6, 1677. He had at least one son, John Smith, Jr.

JOHN SMITH, Jr.

SECOND GENERATION.

JOHN SMITH, Jr., son of John and Sarah Smith, was born in London, England, in 1678. He married CATHARINE OWEN. (She was the daughter of SAMUEL and —— OWEN.) His children were: JOHN; *Edward*, born in London in 1710, died childless in 1789; possessed a large estate, one half of which he bequeathed to his next of kin, and the other half to his niece, Sarah Hayatt, his sister's daughter; and *Elizabeth*, who married Thomas Collins, and had but one child, *Sarah*, who married Philip Hayatt and died in 1826, childless and intestate; she had become possessed of her uncle's entire estate, which has since been claimed by the descendants of JOHN SMITH, 3d.

JOHN SMITH, 3d.

THIRD GENERATION.

JOHN SMITH, 3d, first child of John and Catharine Smith, was born in London, England, prior to 1710. He removed to Burlington County, N. J. In 1733 he married MARY IRELAND. (Nothing more is known of her except that she died in 1764. For Irelands at later date, see Blackman, index, p. 446.) He died at a very advanced age in 1804. His children were: *Sarah*, born in 1734, married Edward Bowen; *Margaret*, born in 1735, married John Cranmer; MARY, born in 1737, married SEYMOUR CRANMER; *Christiana*, born in 1739, married in 1760 Arthur Wescott, died in 1820; *Micaiah*, born in 1742, married in 1763 Sarah Owen, died in 1807; *Ruth*, born in 1746, married in 1768 Abraham

Davis, died in 1786; *Daniel*, born in 1748, married 1767 Rachel Smith, died in 1808; and *Amy*, born in 1755, married in 1772 David Stevens, died in 1811.

See "Little Egg Harbor Township," published by Surveyors' Association of West Jersey; "Pedigree of John Smith, Esq., of England," by the late David Seaman, *Phœnix* office, Camden, N. J., 1859.

MARY SMITH.

FOURTH GENERATION.

See SEYMOUR CRANMER.

ROBERT ROSE.

FIRST GENERATION.

The facts in regard to the families of *Rose*, *Cranmer*, *Stout* and *Smith* are mainly obtained from a genealogical work published by Dr. *James William White* for private distribution.

The genealogy of Rose begins with ROBERT ROSE, who was born in Ipswich, Suffolk County, England. He married ——— ———. With his wife and children he came to New England in 1634 and settled at Weathersfield, Conn., 1639. (The Roses do not appear at any time to have been members of the Society of Friends.)

There were eight children. One, *Samuel Rose*, was born in 1625, in Ipswich, England; removed to Newark, in East Jersey, where he died in 1698 without children. It is believed that from the remaining children are descended all of the name of Rose in New Jersey. (See Collections of the New Jersey Historical Society, Vol. VI, Supplement, p. 132.)

In the early part of the 18th century there were two of the name of Rose in Burlington County, West Jersey; namely, Peter and EPHRAIM Rose.

Peter Rose. Married Mary Hummel. Lived at Burlington. (Mary Hummel was the daughter of John and Gertrude Hummel. Gertrude Hummel was daughter of John Austin and ———.) (Lib. D, West Jersey Deeds, p. 199.)

EPHRAIM ROSE.

SECOND GENERATION.

EPHRAIM ROSE, yeoman. Lived in Little Egg Harbor Township, Burlington County, N. J. Date of birth and marriage unknown. Married MARTHA ———. Died some time prior to March 8, 1747, when letters of administration on his estate were granted to his widow, Martha (Lib. V, West Jersey Wills, p. 437.) His children were SAMUEL and *Ephraim*. Ephraim married Mary ——. In 1746, with her consent, he disposed of some property in Little Egg Harbor Township.

SAMUEL ROSE.

THIRD GENERATION.

SAMUEL W. ROSE, yeoman, son and first child of Ephraim and Martha Rose, was born probably in Little Egg Harbor township, where his parents lived. He married, February, 1739, ANNE DUCKWORTH, of Burlington County. (New Jersey marriage licenses, Feb. 26, 1739. Nothing more is known of her.) He occupied the estate on the west side of Rose's brook, near Parkertown. It contained 123 acres, 73 of which were surveyed for him May 22, 1753, and the remaining 50, April 18, 1751. (Proceedings of Surveyor's Association, West Jersey; Leah Blackman's History of Little Egg Harbor Township, page 349.) The plantation, however, as shown by a survey in 1797, was really much larger.

He died some time before June 18, 1762, when letters of administration were granted to his widow, Anne (Lib. XI, West Jersey Wills, p. 133). Blackman says that the estate was divided between the two sons, Samuel and William. His children were (Blackman's History, pp. 349 and 350): *Samuel*, who married Hannah Carman; *Martha*, who married Capt. John Leak, of Bass River; and WILLIAM (Blackman places Martha after William).

(According to my correspondent, Joel T. Rose, of Tuckerton, N. J., Jan. 14, 1886, and Leah Blackman also, there must have been two other children, *Thomas* and *Ebenezer*. These may have died in infancy. Blackman, however, p. 351, believes that Ebenezer had a son John, who had a son Henry, who was the father of T. F. Rose, one of the proprietors of the New Jersey Coast Atlas.)

WILLIAM ROSE.

FOURTH GENERATION.

WILLIAM ROSE, yeoman, younger son and third child of Samuel and Anne Rose, was born in Little Egg Harbor township, Burlington County, N. J., about the year 1750. He married, in 1775 or 1776, MARY CRANMER. (Mary Cranmer was the daughter of SEYMOUR and MARY CRANMER. She died in 1812.)

His father's plantation was resurveyed July 18, 1797, and was found to contain 242 acres, of which 119 were overplus. (West Jersey Surveys, Lib. S. VI, pp. 229 and 230, Lib. AA, p. 39.) He received the westerly half of this, on which he built his house. (Blackman's History, pp. 222, 349 and 350.) It was in this house that Bacon, the Tory refugee, was shot by the Continental soldiers. William Rose lived here till his death in 1804.

His children were (Blackman's History): *William*, born in 1776 or 1777, possibly died young; *Mary*, born April 11, 1778, married *James White*, of Tuckerton, N. J.; SEYMOUR, James, Jesse, (Joel T. Rose says Jessie); and Joel.

SEYMOUR ROSE.

FIFTH GENERATION.

SEYMOUR ROSE, second son and third child of William and Mary Rose, was born in Little Egg Harbor township, probably in 1780. He married MARTHA PENNELL, (date not given). (See *Martha Devinney*). He died about 1834. After his death his widow and children went to Philadelphia to live. It is probable that all the children were then unmarried. Their names were: *Ann*, who married William Coleman; *Emma*, who married Joseph Parsley and had one child, Joseph Parsley; *Sarah*, who married Joseph Powell; *William*, a shoemaker, who remained single; DELILAH MICK, who married *Jacob Lamb*, (See Jacob Lamb); *Mary*, who married Thomas Hess; *Charlotte*, who married Isaac Covert; and *Samuel*, the youngest, a shoemaker, who married Margaret Drake. There were, however, altogether thirteen children, twins among the number.

DELILAH MICK ROSE.

SIXTH GENERATION.

DELILAH MICK ROSE, daughter of Seymour and Martha Rose, was born July 9, 1814, at or near Tuckerton, N. J. After her father's death her mother came with the children to Philadelphia to live. Here Delilah married JACOB LAMB.

She died September 25, 1860, of cancer of stomach. She was tall, of rather slender build, with blue eyes and brown hair; a woman of much spirit, strong in her likes and dislikes; a good housekeeper; domestic, motherly, filial. A good wife and helpmeet; judicious in the management of the small family income supporting a large family. In 1851, thinking to better the fortunes of the family, she bought out a small dry goods and trimmings store, 132 Franklin, afterwards Girard, Avenue, Philadelphia, and with the help mainly of her daughters carried it on till her death in 1860.

Rose, Collateral.

The information below is from Mr. *Joel T. Rose*, of Tuckerton, N. J. (see also Blackman, pp. 349 and 350.):

Samuel Rose, eldest child of Samuel and Anne Rose, had the easterly part of the estate, on which the dwelling had been built. He married Hannah Carman, of upper Burlington County. Their children were:

1.—Charles Rose, who married Sybella ———, of upper Burlington County, and afterwards Ann Headley, daughter of Jacob Headley. The children by Sybella were: Mary, who married James Parker; Andrew; Eber, who married Sarah, widow of James Willits and mother of Alphonsa A. Willits, D. D. (but Blackman says that Eber Rose married Nancy Jones); Nathan, who married Eliza Engle (Blackman); Francis, whom Blackman says married Sarah Willits (see Eber Rose). By his second wife, Ann, there were: Charles, who married Prudence Burton; Mary Ann, who married Joseph Wisham; and Cordelia, who married William Reynolds.

2.—Samuel Rose. No account of whom he married. Many of the Roses removed, and nothing more is known of them.

3.—Stockton Rose. Married Bathsheba Troth of upper Burlington County. Among their children were: Mary, who married Hananiah Gauntt; Hannah, whom Blackman says married Philip McCloskey; and Rebecca, who married Philip McCloskey (but Blackman says married Chalkley Seaman).

4.—Job Rose. Married Mary Ann, daughter of Thomas Shourds, Sr. Job Rose was constable of the township of

Little Egg Harbor for a long term of years, and he and his wife were prominent members of the Methodist Church. There were no children.

5.—John Rose. Married Jeannett, widow of Thomas Ridgway. They emigrated to New York State. John was a local preacher among the Methodists.

6.—Letitia Rose. Married Amos Pharo. Their children were William, John, Charles, Aaron, Hannah, Lydia, Ann, Catharine, Louisa and Abigail. (For the Pharo family see Blackman, pp. 337 to 343. For this particular Amos, see p. 339.)

7.—Kesiah Rose. Married Hezekiah Smith. Their children were: Peter, Samuel, William, Benjamin, Hezekiah, Elvin, who married Jemima Headley; Eliza and Sarah. All the children, except Elvin, moved from Tuckerton and married strangers.

The children of WILLIAM and MARY ROSE, besides SEYMOUR ROSE of the *direct* line, were as follows:

1.—Mary Rose, born April 11, 1778. Married *James White*, of Tuckerton, N. J., (Blackman says of Pasquatunk, N. C.) Their children were: *a*, William White, who married —— Stockton, of Burlington County, N. J. (See Dr. James William White.) *b*, Reuben White, who married Hannah, daughter of Capt. Hezekiah Brown, Sr., and had children: Barton, John, Wesley and Micajah. *c*, Maria White, who married —— Camp. *d*, Seymour White, who married Maria Palmer. Their children were William, Mary, Daniel, Hannah, Micajah, Margaret, (who married —— Lafore, of Philadelphia, and died about January 1, 1893); James, Thomas, Eliza and Hezekiah. (Blackman adds Adeline.) *e*, Eliza White, who married William Hughes (Blackman, p. 350). *f*, Sarah White, who married Hezekiah Brown, Jr. The children were Daniel, Mary, Hannah, Micajah, Margaret, William, James, Thomas, Eliza and Hezekiah (Blackman, p. 350). *g*, James White. *h*, Ann White. *i*, Lucinda White. *k*, Robert White.

2.—Joel Rose. Married Rebecca Rogers. Their children were: Rebecca, Ann, William, Joel and James, who had a son, (Joel T. Rose my correspondent).

Martha Rose, daughter of SAMUEL ROSE. Married Capt. John Leak, Sr., of Bass River. She is said to have been "as beautiful as a rose." The names of the children and their descendants are given by Blackman, p. 350.

EPHRAIM MORSE.

FIRST GENERATION.

EPHRAIM MORSE, SR. (see Blackman, p. 344), was living in Egg Harbor as early as 1746. Said to have been the first white man who settled on Tucker's (or Short) Beach years before it was bought by Reuben Tucker. He built himself a small house. Many severe storms swept over the beach; but one day came a northeaster more violent than ever, accompanied by snow; the sea rose as never before and washed away his house, furniture, and all else but his family and horse. His wife at the time was *enceinte*. He wrapped quilts around her and the younger child, put them on his horse and removed them to the highest place on the beach; then his four other children to the same place. There they had to remain in the cold and snow until the storm subsided, when they were taken to Tuckerton. The children all sickened and died of "inflammatory sore throat." Five other children were afterwards born:

Ephraim, Jr., married Elizabeth Lippincott in 1772 (Blackman, p. 204), and went West. They had a daughter, Hannah, who married Joseph Berry, Sr., and whose children were Atlantic, John, Ira, Sarah and Chalkley (Blackman, p. 345); also a daughter, Abigail, who married Gershom Perdue, of New Martinsburg, Ohio. *Jonathan*, settled in the West. Blackman (p. 318) says that Job Mathis, son of Jeremiah Mathis, was mowing in the meadow when Jonathan Morse, who was also mowing there, struck Job on the leg with the scythe, presumed to be an accident. Mortification set in. The leg dropped off on the eleventh day after injury, and Job died. If this was the same Jonathan, as probably it was, this accident may explain his going West, especially as the Devinneys and others were going West about that time. AMY married a DEVINNEY, probably RICHARD, JR. *Sarah* married Samuel Deacon, a prominent man of Tuckerton. Their children were Ebenezer T., Samuel, Amon, Ann, Sarah and Catharine (Blackman, p. 391). *Abigail*, first wife of Jediah Line.

AMY MORSE.—SECOND GENERATION.—See RICHARD DEVINNEY, JR.

RICHARD DEVINNEY, Sr.

FIRST GENERATION.

Richard Devinney, Sr., (Blackman, p. 388,) was located in Egg Harbor about the middle of the 18th century. He had sons and daughters, among whom was a son

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RICHARD DEVINNEY, Jr.

SECOND GENERATION.

1. Richard Devinney, Jr., who is believed to have married Amy Morse. They had at least two children, Martha Devinney, who married first ——— *Pennell* and afterwards Seymour Rose (see Martha Devinney) and *Delilah Devinney*, who married *Michael Mick* (spelled also Micks). (Blackman, p. 322, says that Martha, daughter of Maja Mathis, married Michael Micks and then went West. This may have been another Michael or a second marriage. Blackman also mentions the marriage of Sarah Adams to Wm. Mick (p. 397).

2. *Eunice Devinney.* Married *Isaac Cranmer, Sr.*, (son of Stephen Cranmer, Sr., of Bass River). She was the second wife. There were two children by this marriage, William and Zadoc. Both went West (Blackman, p. 305).

3. *Mary Devinney.* Married *James Pharo* (son of James Pharo, Sr.). Their children were Jarvis, John, Asa, Matthew, Mary, Ellen and Phoebe (Blackman, p. 340).

4. *Phoebe Devinney.* Married *Eli Mathis, Sr.*, of Bass River, son of John Mathis. He was a justice of the peace and the first proselyte to Methodism in Egg Harbor. Their children were Jeremiah, Asa, Maja and Amasa (Blackman, pp. 321 and 322).

5. *Joseph Devinney.* Married *Sarah Brown*, daughter of Capt. Hezekiah Brown. He went West (Blackman, pp. 379 and 389).

There was also a *John Devinney* who married *Mahala Mathis*, daughter of Hezekiah Mathis (Blackman, pp. 317 and 389), but it does not seem certain as to the exact relationship.

The male members of the Devinney family all left their birthplace; most of them settled in the west. The Devinney and Morse families were connected by marriage. Both names are now extinct in Egg Harbor.

MARTHA DEVINNEY.

THIRD GENERATION.

MARTHA DEVINNEY, daughter of RICHARD (?) Devinney, Jr., and AMY, his wife, was born in 1771, at Egg Harbor, N. J. She first married ——— *Pennell*, probably in 1798, and had one child, *Joseph D.* (Devinney ?) *Pennell* (see Pennell). She then married SEYMOUR ROSE (see Seymour Rose). After his death she removed with her family to Philadelphia to live. She died October 29, 1861, in her 90th year, at the residence of her son *Samuel*, at Olney, Pa., and was buried there.

For the names of her children see SEYMOUR ROSE.

PENNELL. SEE DEVINNEY.

FIRST GENERATION.

Joseph D. (*Devinney?*) *Pennell*, son of Richard, Jr., and MARTHA (*Devinney*) *Pennell*, was born at Tuckerton, N. J., June 13, 1799. His father died when he was quite young, and he was reared by his grandmother Devinney until 17 years old, when he (May 13, 1817,) was apprenticed to his uncle, Joseph Devinney, to learn shoemaking. The original indenture is preserved by his son, *Henry L. Pennell.* This was probably at or near Tuckerton, N. J. He first married ——— Davis, and had one son, Spencer D. Pennell (who was born Jan. 30, 1825, at Canandaigua, N. Y., and died Aug. 22, 1854, in Bidwell township, Butte County, Cal.). May 14, 1829, Joseph D. Pennell married Phoeba Stockman at Canandaigua, by whom he had five children—Henry L., Rhoda Ann, Mary, Elizabeth and Eunice Martha. (Phoeba Stockman was born Oct. 25, 1804, in New Jersey; died Aug. 19, 1864, at McCutcheonville, Ohio.) Joseph D. Pennell died Aug. 27, 1882, at McCutcheonville, after an illness of 36 hours; said to have been from general nervous prostration.

PENNELL.

SECOND GENERATION.

Henry L. Pennell was born at Canandaigua, N. Y., March 21, 1830. Married Sarah Ann Hall at Lowell, Seneca Co., Ohio, June 6, 1857, and had six children—Eunice Martha, born at Fremont, Sandusky Co., Ohio, May 13, 1858; Wm. Leland, born Nov. 29, 1859, at Lowell, Seneca Co.; Harry I., born June 10, 1864, at Fremont, where he died Jan. 17, 1865; Erminnie Luella, born Nov. 6, 1865, at Fremont; Lewis Almon, born Jan. 26, 1868, at Fremont, died May 3, 1872, at Cedarville, Smith Co., Kansas, and Frankie I., born Jan. 24, 1873, at Cedarville, dying next day. Sarah Ann Pennell died at Cedarville, September 12, 1873, of typhoid fever, age 33 years. Henry L. Pennell was married again August 26, 1876, to Caroline Amanda Hall, at Toledo, Lucas Co., Ohio; two children, boys, Brice Albert, born at Toledo, August 13, 1877, and Arthur Vinton, at Toledo, Feb. 16, 1879.

Rhoda Ann Pennell was born Oct. 17, 1831, at Canandaigua, N. Y. Named after her mother's aunt, Rhoda Lish (who married Charles H. Nichols, and they had a large family, most of whom are dead), and her mother's sister, Ann, who died in ———, N. J. When she grew up Rhoda Ann changed her name to Ann Rhoda. She married William Patch, by whom she had two children, both of whom live at Tiffin, Seneca Co., Ohio; Caroline Patch, who is married and has three children, and Edward Patch, who is single.

Mary Pennell was born at East Bloomfield, Ontario Co., N. Y., April 12, 1834; *Elizabeth*, same place, April 17, 1836, and *Eunice Martha*, same place, Aug. 19, 1839. They all died young.

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